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PRICE TWO CENTS.

LABOR SKINNERS.

CALIFORNIA COCKROACH EMPLOYERS ADEPTS AT THE BUSINESS.

A Leaf From the Experience of a Work- ingman—"John Law" and His Busi- ness—The "Tramp" Act and How it Operates Against Other Labor.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 31.—The middle class labor skinner is certainly an adept at the business. The cockroach farmer in California is the worst labor exploiter in the State. He is also the man that cries out against the "injustice of the trusts" and with others of his kind favors "Socialism" of the Social Democracy stripe.

Here is a leaf from the actual experience of one, who has labored in all branches of the fruit industry and of ranch work, up and down the length and breadth of California.

This man applied for work from a small farmer. After finding that the man had his blankets and would work for low enough wages, the farmer sent him into the wheat field for the afternoon. He was kept at work long after the sun had disappeared. Then he was called in to supper after disposing of the meal and it being time to retire he asked the farmer to show him his sleeping quarters. The farmer took the man to the door and said: "Yonder is a field of sixty acres, there is one of 120 and that one is forty acres; here are the haystacks and there is the barn; sleep where you like."

The hired man conceded to sleep in the barn and was soon fast asleep. It seemed to him that he had been asleep but a few minutes when he was awakened by a noise, the shaking of harness and loud talk to the horses. Then he felt someone feeling about near him and he heard the voice of the farmer saying: "Don't let me disturb you. I just want to get a couple of grain-sacks" with that he drew them from beneath the head of the workman, went back to the horses, whereupon more noise until the hired man finding sleep impossible got up and found it still dark.

To his surprise he as called in to breakfast—the coarsest kind of food is served to the "help," and on going outside again found the dawn breaking. Just then the farmer appeared before him and said: "Now, I try to be good to my men so I don't work them as long as others work theirs. My neighbors' men have been at work for the last two hours; so just slip down along side of the fence as you go to the field, for it would get me in trouble with my neighbors if they saw you going to work so late."

In order to compel labor to work for whatever they choose to give it these middle class farmers had a tramp restrictive measure passed. It was known as the "Constable Fee System."

According to the provisions of that measure, for every "tramp" arrested the constable got a fee of \$2.50 and the judge who passed upon the case received \$5.

These fees with mileage allowed the constables amounted to such large sums that in several counties the treasuries were nearly bankrupted.

Rounding up workmen seeking employment was one of the best paying occupations in the State. I knew of one constable who averaged over \$3,000 a year for a long time.

The "abuses" of the law such as arresting men and giving them the shortest possible term, rearresting them over and over again led to the repeal of the act. It was found that the constables were not only looting the county treasuries, but depleting the labor market, the latter was the very thing the measure was intended to prevent. The constables quickly raised a fund of \$50,000 to fight the constitutional issue of the repeal but without success.

The constable now gets \$75 a month and mileage.

In going about in search of work the workman is continually running up against the "John Law," as the constable is dubbed.

At every town, along the track or on the highways these constables armed and carrying sphygmometers may be met. The constable's bread and butter depends as before upon the number of arrests he makes, but his income is curtailed.

When a "tramp" is arrested he is locked up on a charge of vagrancy. Nine times out of ten he is found guilty, and is given all the way from ten to ninety days.

The constable then takes his prisoner to the county seat where he is to serve out his sentence. For this the constable gets mileage. Constables have been known to have a dozen men each in the local lock-up awaiting transfer to the county jail, but he only takes one at a time, thus he rolls up his mileage.

The middle class tax-paying labor skinner kick at this loophole, in their pet measure, but they realize that it is a part of the price they must pay to keep labor in subjection. You see a workman who has a family depending upon him will work for any price rather than go to jail, and thus cut off his family from all support.

It is often dangerous to refuse the terms of these labor skinner. If you refuse to work at their price all they have got to do is notify the constable, and as you have no visible means of support in the way of labor-skinning economic power it goes hard with you.

When the fruit season is over, and other ranch work done, the workers flock to the cities; there to compete with the city worker. In this city they hang

around the employment office by the hundred. The man who runs the office is in the pay of the city.

This institution is pointed to with great pride by the citizens. But it is practically worthless to the unemployed. When a call comes in for a man, in most cases it is for a job lasting an hour or two, such as cleaning a backyard, cutting a lawn or the like. The man in charge of the employment bureau has a few favorites who always get the jobs. A dozen men at the utmost profit by this institution, yet in the report of the city council so many hundred jobs have been filled. The majority of the people who read this report believe that permanent employment has been found for an army of men.

Men unable to secure employment, and without visible means of support are arrested as vagrants and given work on the rock pile with a ball and chain attached to their leg.

Conditions have been so bad of late, that in San Francisco, the workers had to compete in the streets with the returned soldiers from the Philippines, in begging bread or selling lead pencils.

The State is progressing finely in the way of penal institutions. We now have two reform schools, two insane asylums, and two penitentiaries, besides a host of county institutions. The State insane asylums are continually being enlarged to accommodate the steadily increasing numbers of the insane.

These things are indicative of conditions in the Golden Land.

What is needed in this State is a good subscription list for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Once the working class are made acquainted with the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance California, which has so long been beset by freaks and fakirs, will become one of the bulwarks in the working class movement for world emancipation.

A. PROLETARIAN.

RONDANI'S ACTIVITY.

Those that read the socialist daily Journal of Rome, "Avanti," have seen abundant news of Dino Rondani since his return to Italy after visiting America. So energetic and unceasing is his propaganda, that accounts of his travels and lectures are very frequent in the socialist papers of Europe.

That he has not forgotten his friends in this country is evident from his being quoted as using the expression "we Americans." As he is a genuine Italian and was in America less than a year, we may consider this a great compliment. On one occasion when he was giving a fervid socialist lecture, in Italy, and was speaking from a balcony, a too patriotic policeman tried to quench his eloquence and make him go away; but Rondani clung to that balcony with such "American energy," in the words of the reporter, that his persecutor decided to let him alone and to "move on" himself, instead.

At Venice, in one of his meetings, some anarchists who sang a few lines of the socialist "Song of the Workers" were arrested and some one claimed that the anarchists had done it to make a disturbance, but they indignantly denied the charge.

Rondani has recently been on lecture tours in Italy, Switzerland, Austria and France.

As Switzerland is so near Italy and wages are higher there, it is a refuge for Italian workmen who cannot find employment in their own country. On account of the large numbers of Italians in many Swiss towns, socialist propaganda by one of their own countrymen is very desirable and effective. Many a socialist exiled from Italy has found refuge in the land of William Tell.

As there are more than half a million Italians in France, Rondani had good audiences in Paris, Lyons and other cities. Prof. Enrico Ferri, who is particularly well known and admired in France on account of having studied law in Paris and because of his great reputation as a writer and lecturer, Costa, and Morandi are the three socialist members of the Italian Parliament who had made tours of propaganda in France before Rondani. It was pleasant for Rondani to be constantly meeting their friends and receiving messages on his return.

Back in Italy again, at Leghorn, in a brilliant and logical lecture before a large audience, he was greatly applauded for the ability with which he replied to the questions and objections of a republican and to the interruptions of an anarchist. The discussion lasted for two hours and a half, so great was the interest in the speaker. The meeting was very timely, for polemics had been going on between the local republican journal and the socialist journal "La Parola," on the economic principles of the Mazzini-republicans and those of the Socialist Party.

Soon after, Rondani was one of the speakers at the festival and ball given in Sestofrentino for the benefit of the three socialist journals "Avanti," "Difesa" and "Martiniella."

He has lectured in Florence and other cities of Tuscany, in the last month. In some places an attempt was made to prevent the socialists from getting halls, but they got them and large audiences attended. Rondani was welcomed with music and cordially received by educational societies. It is said that his work there had the best possible success.

Later, he spoke in Prato, Petriolo and other towns near, in one day addressing more than three thousand persons.

The last news from Rondani was that he had turned homeward and is to give numerous lectures in his own parliamentary district of Cosato.

AGNES WAKEFIELD.

TYPICAL CAPITALISM.

SCHENECTADY, SOCIALLY, POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DEPICTED.

The Sections Inhabited by Rich and Poor—Cleanliness in the First, Squalor in the Latter—Horrible Conditions in the Works and Factories.

Schenectady is a city where capitalism has fully developed; and, as consequence, we have here utterly miserable and vulgarly rich. This place seems to be a paradise for the middle class capitalist also, and this is the spot to study him.

Union street is the principal residence street, it is well lighted and kept in good shape. This street and vicinity is where the principal laborers live and everything must be kept in good shape for them. But take it in the working class part of the city, the streets especially at this time of the year, are something horrible.

The crosswalks leading to the Locomotive Works are well lighted and passable and when one approaches them he has to muster up courage in order to wade through the slime, caused by street offal in wet weather. One would naturally think that the Aldermen would see that the street-crossings over which thousands of wage workers must pass several times a day would be made passable so one would not be obliged to sink ankle deep in filth; but they show utter contempt for the wage slaves of this town.

Is it any wonder that smallpox broke out here and was more prevalent than in any city in this vicinity? The condition of the streets and some of the residence quarters, especially where the working class are obliged to live, could raise a crop of epidemics large enough to supply the State of New York.

We have here a Board of Health which is a misnomer, all they do is to hold monthly meetings and talk it over. They do not take any interest in the sanitary condition of the city, as the streets conclusively prove.

The Schenectady Locomotive Works is a modern capitalistic wage slave pen par excellence. Here is where men are worked to the greatest endurance for a wage that just keeps them from the brink of starvation. Some of them are obliged to keep a family on \$125 per day and they are expected to teach their children to be good and patriotic citizens and be always ready to rally to the defence of the flag. It is impossible for a man under such conditions to give his children anything like an education, and, consequently, they grow up ignorant and often vicious.

Skilled machinists receive the miserable wage of \$1.09 per day, and for this stipend they must work to the highest point of endurance, turning out wealth for their brutal masters. Boys under the age of sixteen have been known to work thirty-six consecutive hours, and one can imagine in what mental and physical condition a youth of such tender years must be in after putting in so many hours in an unsanitary building, coupled with the intensity of the work he is compelled to perform. What kind of men will those young grow up to be? Again, in the brass department of the machine shop they have buffer machines running back of the lathes where men are engaged turning up brass work, which is a very unhealthy job. But where buffer machines are also engaged, the condition is intensified, the air being impregnated with small particles of brass. These buffer machines are in close proximity to other machines where men are engaged. This is contrary to the factory laws of this State. The factory inspectors visit these shops periodically. In view of the above fact you can judge how well he attends to his duty, and how much the healthful surroundings of the wage workers and the enforcement of the laws trouble him.

The Edison General Electric Works is that other wing of the great capitalistic bird that hovers over this city. Any morning, cold or warm, we or dry, you can find a line of out of work men on one to three hundred seeking permission to sell their labor power at these works. We are told every day that there is work for everybody in this city, so those people must go down to these works for their health. As these works have been written up for the people several times, we will pass over them and proceed to a factory in this city which is engaged in making ladies underwear, etc.

This shop employs about three hundred "hands," almost exclusively girls from sixteen years of age and up. This shop is run by one Wiederhold, who for brutal labor skinning could hardly be surpassed in this state. This man's most intimate friends will admit that he does not know much, but there is one thing that he does know supremely and that is how to exploit labor.

Wages run, we are told, from \$2 to \$6 per week and all piece work. It is a study worthy of the Socialist to stand in front of this factory and watch the young women employed therein come out at night after their day's work is over. These girls are old before their time with haggard and drawn faces, which show the murderous effects of the piece work system in vogue in this shop. Indeed life is anything but pleasant for them; wage slavery can be depicted on every feature of their tired looking faces.

These girls should be formed into a local of the S. T. & L. A., and taught their

(Continued on page 3.)

SIGNAL "DAILY PEOPLE" VICTORY

The Kangaroo Brooklyn Labor Ass'n Is Driven Snarling From Its Boodle.

The DAILY PEOPLE registered last Sunday a signal victory. The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association crowd was compelled to abandon its infamous policy of trailing the name of Labor at the feet of capitalists by begging moneys. After having at several successive meetings maintained its felonious course, the Association felt the force of the public sentiment raised against it by the S.L.P. and its daily organ THE PEOPLE, and like a cur, from whose jaws the bone is wrenched, it dropped, while growling, the dirty plunder it thought to have safely in its possession.

This happened last Sunday at the regular meeting of the Association. Again the question of accepting moneys from capitalists, brought up by the few remaining S.L.P. members, came up for discussion. The Kangaroo Social Democrats had no starch left in them. It was evident that, although in the majority, they were going to be beaten. Noticing this, an Anarchist named Hanher took the floor and assailed them with severe sarcasm. He said: "You are lot of cowards. Here you have been declaring for over a year that the S. L. P. was dead, and the DAILY PEOPLE had no influence, and was read by nobody. And what do we see? That 'dead' S. L. P. and its organ have culded you into cowards. You are dumfounded. Had not the S.L.P. started the row everything would have been quiet, and we would have the money. You are a lot of cowards. You have allowed yourselves to be driven into a rat-hole by that paper."

The Kangaroos ducked their heads. Poehland, one of the few S. L. P. men who are still members of the Association, rubbed it in from another side, joining the Anarchist element, who undertook to keep the moneys, and the Kangaroos, who, also wanted to, but were afraid of the S. L. P. and the DAILY PEOPLE. He said: "As to your talk about Labor produces all wealth, therefore the moneys which you receive in these donations belong to Labor, and you may accept it, that is the bravest of plottings. If you want and took the money, I could see courage in you; but to go and beg for what you say is your own, and then give thanks for it, that is not the conduct of men; cowards act that way. Yes; the S. L. P. raised its voice in denunciation of such infamous conduct. The S. L. P. had to do so because you were committing your infamy in the name of Labor, and the name of Labor had to be protected. And the outcry raised by the S. L. P. has had its effect. It has been admitted here. And the vote will prove it."

Indeed, the vote being taken, and sufficient Kangaroos being shamed into decency, it was decided by 38 against 24 not to accept moneys from capitalists and their politicians.

In leaving the hall the Kangaroos glowered at Poehland, and snarling said to him: "Are you now satisfied?" "Is the S. L. P. now satisfied?" "Will your DAILY PEOPLE now stop?" Poehland answered: "No, indeed, we won't rest satisfied, but shall ever watch you and rap you over the knuckles every time you do it again."

THE VOTE IN DENVER.

The Poll of the Socialist Labor Party in the Recent City Election.

DENVER, Colo., April 16.—The following is the result of the S. L. P. vote in the recent city election:
For Mayor, J. W. Martin, 261.
City Clerk, Wm. Fowler, Jr., 326.
Treasurer, A. Judicovitz, 298.
City Attorney, Ben. Harwitz, 323.
Engineer, E. Romary, 296.
President Board of Supervisors, Chas. Mullein, 290.

For Supervisors, H. Tryon, 297; Ed. Wernet, 271; H. Gunlin, 301; John Martensen, 291.

FURTHER RETURNS

Of Socialist Labor Party Vote in Recent Elections.

CLEVELAND, O., April 11.—At the recent election here, J. D. Goerke, Socialist Labor Party candidate for mayor, received 239 votes, the other candidates received from 470 to 500 votes.

Compared with the November election the head of the ticket got 237 votes less than Malloney got last November.

The Kangs have lost 441 votes compared with the November election, their candidate for mayor Bandlow, got 494 votes, while Debs got 935 last November, and this is all they got, while they had the "socialistic" Central Labor Union, "representing 15,000 organized workers," supporting them.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 10.—At the city election here on Tuesday, the Socialist Labor Party polled 226 votes, as against 179 for Malloney and Reimund last November. It was a very tight vote, and the Socialist Labor Party shows a sound and healthy increase. The comrades are well pleased and in good spirit.

Incomplete Returns From New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 16.—The Socialist Labor Party vote at the city election will be over two hundred. The Social Democracy vote falls below that of last year. The election was a very quiet one.

THE COLORADO MINERS.

TREATED BY THE FAKIRS AS A DROVE OF CATTLE.

Led Into a Strike That Won For Them Lower Wages and a Monthly Pay Day. No Work Until Winter—Trying to Deceive the Men as to the Outcome.

The big coal strike in Colorado is a complete failure as far as the miners are concerned. To say anything else, or even to put the most favorable construction upon the situation would be trifling with the truth. But in spite of all this, the Fakir brigade in connection with the Demo-Pop and "labor" press, is making the most strenuous efforts to make people believe a victory was won when it was a defeat.

Mr. Purcell, a member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers has shaken the dust of Colorado from his patent leather shoes. He stated at the time of his departure that a victory had been won, though the gain was slight. Charles Duncan, who was sent here by John Mitchell to take charge of the strike, says so too. John L. Gehr, the district president of the United Mine Workers of America of the State of Colorado, parrot like repeated it in a meeting held at Rockvale, Fremont county, when the ultimatum of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., was accepted. This statement was questioned by someone right then and there, who showed Mr. Gehr with the aid of the science of arithmetic, that his claim of a gain in the scale of wages was not in accordance with the facts. Whereupon Mr. Gehr crept away like a whipped cur.

When overtures for settlement were made to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., said company, through its manager, Mr. Kebler, stated emphatically that under no consideration would they listen to any Committee appointed by the Union, but would do so if it was made up from actual employees from each mine in Rockvale, Brookside, Coal Creek, and Bear Gulch. This was accepted to and by this act the miners dropped the demand for recognition of the Union.

The scale of wages agreed upon stands now 75 cents per 2,000 pounds run of mine. In order to be more intelligible, and to show the real difference between then and now, it will be necessary to go back as far as 1894, when a scale, as the result of a fierce struggle, was adopted to the effect, that \$1 per 2,500 pounds run of mine should be the remuneration for the miner. When the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. took charge of the property in question in 1896, the scale was changed by common consent on both sides to \$1 for 2,000 pounds for lump coal; that means that the coal was to be dumped over an inch and a half screen. It is considered by miners that 2,000 pounds lump is equivalent to 2,500 pounds run of mine. Under these conditions the miners worked up to the 1st of January, 1901, when they struck for an increase of wages, recognition of the union, and for the settlement of such grievances as might exist. After a struggle of about three months the settlement was made at the rate stated above, namely, 75 cents per 2,000 pounds run of mine, and no recognition of the union. Now let us make a comparison. Two thousand five hundred pounds, the rate settled upon in 1894, makes 4 cents per 100 pounds. The present settlement at the rate of 75 cents per 2,000 pounds run of mine will make 3 1/2 cents per 100 pounds; thus showing on the face of it, a reduction of one quarter of a cent per 100 pounds. But in spite of all this, the fakir brigade is claiming a victory for the miners of Fremont county!

In the Northern coalfield, of which Louisville is the center, everything remains as it was. The miners, with the exception of those who cannot see beyond their limited horizon of pure and simple greed, are ready to go back at the old scale. But at this stage of the game the reckoned without the Northern Coal and Coke Company, which controls that district. Said company says now that in as much as the miners have seen fit to strike during the winter, their busy season, they see absolutely no reason why they should open up in the summer when the coal business is slack. Consequently, the company has given it out that they will not resume operation until September next; meaning to give the miners a good object lesson "and plenty of time to meditate over the foolishness" of their action in striking against their brother capitalist, who always has been so very solicitous about them, and with whom brother labor should always be in harmony. This doctrine is also much advocated by the United Mine Workers of America.

Such is the true state of affairs. The strike is a complete failure, and the condition of the miners is a most deplorable one. Upon the shoulders of John L. Gehr, the district president, and William Howells, the district organizer, rests the responsibility. It was these two men who plunged the men into this disastrous strike, by telling them that they were able to call out the whole bituminous district in the southern part of the State, for it was apparent

to everybody that without them coming out the fight would be in vain. That these fakirs did not succeed in this, but made a most miserable failure of it, is now a matter of history; and the striking miners are paying dearly for their credulity. It is to be hoped that on future occasions they will treat the fakirs as they ought to have done long ago, that is, externally.

That some "funny" incidents did occur during the struggle should not be wondered at. I shall relate a few of them to show the true inwardness and principles of the pure and simpliers. Long before the settlement was made, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., was bent upon working the Bear Gulch mine. They imported men, commonly called scabs, brought them upon their premises, and EMPLOYED UNION CARPENTERS FROM FLORENCE TO BUILD THE BUNK-HOUSES AND THE STOCKADE FOR THE PROTECTION OF SAID SCABS. How is that for union principles? Another incident, more vicious and glaring in its character is this: Two small mines were working at the beginning of the strike, delivering coal to customers of the C. F. & I. Co., as a result, the men were called out and the miners shut up. No grievance existed there, as the men were working under a weekly pay day. Chas. Duncan, who was sent out here for the express purpose of conducting the strike, went ahead and made a settlement with the owners of said mines without consulting the men. And how did he make it? The old rate of wages was again established, and he also won a MONTHLY PAY DAY. Of course the men objected to such a "settlement," and refused to go back on such terms, but Duncan, in true fakir style, told them, that if they refused the settlement he had made for them, and would disobey his orders, that he would fill their places with men from the East; in other words, he would furnish the scabs. It is to be hoped that the miners will take the lessons to heart and will strike in the future with the Socialist Labor party at the ballot box, and with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on the economic field.

T. WARNECKE.

NO SOCIALIST NEED APPLY.

[Dedicated to the Grand Junction, Col., Electric Light Company for discharging S. B. Hutchinson of the S. L. P., who immediately thereupon was elected Alderman on the S. L. P. ticket, against the combined opposition of all the parties of Capital. By Rambling Dick, Grand Junction, Col., discharged by the company for writing the Poem.]

"No Socialist need apply!"
What a gem in Satan's eye
Must those people be!
They must needs enslave the free—
They must think and none but they—
They, of creeds the empire be!
They would chain the free-made mind,
And the soul in fetters bind.

"No Socialist need apply!"
In the name of goodness, why?
'Tis his labor that does need—
'Tis his hands and not his creed—
Just he, with his spirit meek,
In distant lands his living seek?
Must he kneel until he faints,
In a land of liberal salutes?

"No Socialist need apply!"
Can you give the reason why?
Can you in his conduct spy
Any blot that shocks the eye?
Can you in his features trace
Anything but manly grace?
Can you in his history con-
Anything to frown upon?

"No Socialist need apply!"
Tell me, brother Christian, why?
Canst thou look toward the sky
And the Great Supreme defy?
Canst thou drive into his soul,
And its inmost thoughts control?
Wouldst thou crush that pilgrim-band
In this favored Bible-land?

"No Socialist need apply!"
Were his record pure as yonder sky—
Fairer than the flowers that gem
Flora's May-day diadem—
Pure as a diamond bright
In the upper realms of light,
Still the bigot's cry would be,
'No vile Socialist for me!'

"No Socialist need apply!"
Is this Liberty?
Does the Declaration teach you so?
Conscience promptly answers, No.
Don't you know the Golden Rule
'Pought in every infant school?
Why, its clear as Heaven's light,
That you're sinning in its sight.

"No Socialist need apply!"
Will that Pharisaic cry
Ever be echoed in the skies?
Will the records of his sighs,
Precious in an angel's eyes,
Be forgotten when he dies?
Will the bigots if they can,
Drive the freedom from our land?

"No Socialist need apply!"
Will that spirit never die
That revels in a martyr's groans—
Tramples on his mangled bones,
And with gory hand-like hand
Strews his ashes o'er the land?
Will that spirit NEVER die?
'Never!' is the bigot's stern reply.

—Rambling Dick.

"If you receive this paper without having subscribed, DO NOT reject; someone else has paid for it. Read it carefully, hand it to your neighbor when through. Date of expiration on every wrapper; renew it yourself."

SPREADING THE LIE.

THE MORE IT IS SPREAD THE THINNER IT GROWS.

The Reverend and the Semi-Reverend Not Strong Enough to Keep It Out—Chicago, and Its Queer Brood of Fakirs and Fronds.

The "Daily News" of recent dates has contained the following ads:

"The Social Democracy, with Gus. Hoyt for Mayor, has not changed its name. All those circulating that falsehood are conspiring to divide the Socialist vote."

"Socialist party, formerly Social Democracy, with John Collins for mayor. Now I want to call the attention of the readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE to the fact that the Kangaroos are still trying to steal something" even if it is only the poor thing called the Social Democracy. Just as they tried to steal the name of the Socialist Labor Party, and got a beating for their pains.

Recently in Kensington Turner Hall there was held a meeting by this thing, calling itself the Socialist Party, and as the Rev. Charles Vail was to do his little act along with that wonder, Mr. A. M. Simons, editor of "Workers' Call" fame, I decided I would attend and try and swing the arm and hammer, and catch Mr. Vail, who, as you all know, the instant he discovered his church was on its last legs, vaulted into the Kangaroo camp, where he can ride that party, as he has his religious followers for years.

Editor Simons delivered the first address, and he made his famous photographic speech on the class struggle of the usual milk and water order. Mr. how he wished to impress that crowd! It was an inspiring sight to see those raven locks sway back and forth, keeping perfect time to the movement of the sleeping heads of "the Socialists before you were born."

The Vail was rent asunder, and we were allowed to gaze on the little, fat man from New Jersey. During his talk he said that all governments were class governments, and that the Socialist party (I) wanted the people to understand their interest, and conquer the public powers for their own benefit.

Now, right here, it should be understood that these people have held meetings before. Of late there has not been much said about free discussion or questions, and at the meeting on March 24, when they had Collins here, there was nothing whatever said about the matter.

By his, and the "Workers' Call's" silence in regard to the Molanders' strike at Frazer's & Chalmers, and in regard to the two agreements that were issued by his Machinists' Union after their last strike, he has proven himself to be a traitor to the working class. But he is a good "union" man? Yes, oh yes, he is.

After the Rev. Vail finished, as the chairman had said before he made his speech he would answer questions, I waited a few seconds to see if any were to be asked. As the hall was being cleared, I requested the speaker to explain why it was that if all governments were class governments, as he had said, that his party delegates, Harriman and others, voted at the Paris Congress in favor of the infamous Kautsky Resolution? It is evident that when these so-called Socialists defend one of their number in France, Millard, as well as Everett and others in this country, that they are traitors to the class they pretend to represent as well as bunco-steers of the first class, and should be shown up.

Immediately there was Bodiam. The dupes and some of the fakirs yelled:

"Mr. Chairman, why don't he ask some questions on Socialism and the like?"
When I started to ask questions, Montebank Simons was on his feet. I asked the chairman to have Vail answer the question, but Simons made the excuse that Vail must protect his throat. He said he would answer it. And such an answer! He said he did not know me, but the Party I represented was against trade unions, that the Parti Ouvrier Français of France, the strongest and clearest Socialist party of that country was in an alliance with their party, and had repudiated all connection with the Socialist Labor Party, etc. In a cheap way he tried to have fun at my expense, but it didn't go. He then wound up by declaring that the people here in America would be glad to talk about our own country, and leave France to itself.

I then absolutely denied all he had said and offered to prove it and told him as well as his followers, that his ridicule was beneath my contempt. I asked him if he wanted to talk about America, what he had to say to the fact that they, as a party, through their "Workers' Call," accepted money from political fakirs in this city and in New York from Carnegie for Labor Lyceums, from Coler and others too numerous to mention. All this proves that they accept bribes, and in fact look for them. The excitement by this time was very great, and more than one tax-paying "Socialist" was on his feet for the purpose of interrupting me.

But some of the strangers called for fair play, and I was allowed finally to finish. To these charges, Simons made

(Continued on page 3.)

DOWNFALL OF THE "VOLKSZEITUNG."

ITS BETRAYAL OF THE WORKING CLASS AND CALUMNIOUS CONDUCT DOCUMENTARILY PROVED

[Address Delivered by Max Forker at Wohlraab's Hall, Brooklyn, April 12, 1901.]

On Friday, March 12, Comrade Max Forker delivered an address in German under the above title at Wohlraab's Hall Brooklyn. The address highly interested the audience—the S. L. P. men and the strangers not only, but also the Kangaroos who had come in force expecting to break up the meeting. The howlings that went up from this set accentuated the applause that was given by the rest of the audience to every lashing, mostly documentary, that Forker administered to the harlot "Volkszeitung," and its crew. The Kangaroos, one Gaerber and one Seubert among them, were wild with rage; lost their heads; asked questions and made statements that enabled the speaker to nail them on the spot; and finally, after the adjournment of the meeting, a miniature "July 10" followed of which several of those Kangs are carrying the token on their faces to-day. That remarkable speech, a veritable historic document, is here reproduced in substance:

Clearness, absolute consciousness of a struggle, these are the preliminary conditions of victory, for they alone make possible unanimity of purpose and of action. Everything that stands in the way of these conditions must be removed. First of all, there are those various and conflicting interests that play such an ominous role in the Labor Movement. They direct us from the fight and produce confusion as to its character. It is, therefore, imperative to ruthlessly expose them wherever they are placed in the way of the collective interests of our class.

These are the interests of all those who endeavor to gain, through the Movement, personal advantages; all those parasites to whom the Movement is naught but a means of advertising for egotistic purposes.

Then there are all those organizations that have come together, not in order to take part in the great struggle against the common foe, but to protect themselves, as well as may be, regardless of the fate of the great mass, because they do not belong to them—the "pure and simple" unions who are ever ready to support the common enemy whenever they believe they can gain some advantage for themselves; those who see in their "union" only a business organization and yet demand for it the same consideration that is due only to a militant organization.

There are, furthermore, all those enterprises, particularly newspapers, that lead under the capitalist system a precarious existence, to whom their own welfare stands higher than that of the whole Movement, and who, therefore, carefully avoid battling against error in order to make friends; who avoid striking a blow, fearing to make enemies, and thus to injure their undertaking; who always support THAT side from which they expect most support for themselves, until they sink gradually so deep into the mire of demoralization, that they enter into open alliance with the enemies of the working class.

THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE "ALTE GENOSSEN" AND THEIR PRESS.

Whether one will drift, if not clear as to the way to the end; consideration is shown to special interests and these are even aided and abetted—that is clearly shown by the development of a part of the "alte Genossen," the same element that once boasted the proud title of "Pillar of the Socialist Movement," in this country; and it is shown, above all, by the decline, the demoralization of their press. This I propose to PROVE—not with assertions dictated by justifiable contempt, BUT WITH DOCUMENTS, WITH UNDENIABLE FACTS.

A description of their press is a description of the "alte Genossen."

How has this, their press, developed? We see it in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." We see how this sheet, to-day vilifies what, some years ago, it hailed with joy; which, but recently, ridiculed and branded as hopelessly corrupt what it lauds to-day; which, to-day, raises to the skies what it formerly condemned. Yes, we see how, in order to conceal its shameful conduct, it resorts to the most infamous falsehood and even forgeries of the history of the Labor Movement.

Let us see, first of all, what was the general attitude of the present Kangaroo organ towards the "pure and simple" trade unions.

After the New York convention of the A. F. of L., the "Volkszeitung" published an editorial article (December 12, 1895), at the conclusion of which it said:

"What hope do, therefore, the trade unionists, with their pure and simple trade unionism, hold out to the workers? The continuance of wages system for an immeasurable time, the mitigation of which along the lines of purely trade union action, becomes ever more hopeless because of the effects of the system."

conscious and conscientious workingman, and, above all, every Socialist, must consider it his duty to oppose.

"We must show to the American workers the light of hope, that in Europe has filled millions of proletarian hearts with new courage for the fight, the light of Socialist science, the certainty of victory in the class struggle conscious of its aim. WE MUST CARRY THIS BEACON OF HOPE PARTICULARLY AMONG THOSE MASSES WHO, AS YET, KNOW OF NO OTHER LABOR MOVEMENT BUT THE BLEAK TRADE UNIONISM PURE AND SIMPLE AND WHO, IN THUS PINNING THEIR FAITH, HAVE LOST CONFIDENCE IN THEIR CLASS AND IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT ITSELF. We believe that, in many layers of the working class, a movement proceeding from trade organizations can, for the time being fulfill this mission more effectively than our political party movement, that the trade union bodies of New York and environs, STANDING UPON A SOCIALIST BASIS UNDER THE UNAMBIGUOUS NAME: 'SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE,' will inaugurate a movement over the whole country."

And about the Cincinnati convention the "Volkszeitung" published on December 20, 1896, an article that closes with these words: "Continued impotence, short-sighted obstinacy, ever-spreading corruption as the stamp of the Cincinnati convention—should not that be for the 'American Federation of Labor,' despite all boasts to the contrary, the beginning of the end?"

And, again, after the Kansas City convention of the A. F. of L., the same "Volkszeitung" wrote on Dec. 15, 1898 "The element that to-day dominates the Federation, does not mean to be honest, neither with the trades union movement as such, nor with the 'exclusion of politics'; not honest towards itself and not honest towards others. So far as the trade union movement itself is concerned, the Federation deceives its nonadherents in regard to its numerical strength, its effectiveness for battle and its past achievements—most of the figures of Gompers' annual reports are compiled for the purpose of such self-deception. A pure trade union movement, that desires to be taken seriously, should, first of all, be honest towards itself. And then the great lie, commented on, about the 'exclusion of politics,' which for the majority of the most noisy chief representatives of this standpoint is, as has been proven over and over again, nothing else but a screen, behind which they want to continue their own treasonable politics, as they have done all these years."

Now turn to to-day. To-day we see this "Volkszeitung" arm in arm with the same pure and simpledom it so accurately described, and that sheet maligns the Socialist Labor Party because it, standing unflinchingly upon the rock-bed of the class-struggle, wages war to the knife against these fakirs.

The examples of "devotion to principle" on the part of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," mentioned here, might be added to by the dozen, but permit me to show, by contrasting articles of that sheet, the infamy and astounding mendacity with which it falsifies the history of the Labor movement to serve its unclean purposes.

FACTS VERSUS LIES.

There is, above all, the history of the formation of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. To-day it is a source of great annoyance to this corrupt sheet that at that time it hailed with joy and in thrilling articles the organization of this alliance. It is displeasing to it because of its present friends, the fakirs, and I do not know whether it is a remnant of shame which now prompts it to distort to its duped readers the events of that time.

Recently, the paper wrote about the delegates to the party convention in 1896, who endorsed the S. T. & L. A., literally as follows: "In the year 1896, they thought they had, nicely and solidly, laid the foundation stone for that which was their ideal of an American Socialist movement—for the erection of a party machine after the pattern of the bourgeois parties, from whose ranks they had drawn over to themselves a number of elements of questionable quality of character; a centralized reining in of the party by a small New York clique, which itself was on its knees, lost in admiration, before a would-be boss of bottomless conceit. . . . If distrust was not awakened, then the New York clique—thanks to the work of its trusted creatures—would have a national convention after its own heart, which, for years to come, would have given that clique a firm hold and would have exposed the party to gradual self-destruction."

And how did that same sheet write at the time of the convention about it and its delegates, whom it now maligns so infamously? We quote literally from its editorial article of the day after the convention:

"It is certain that, since a Socialist movement has existed in this country, no convention of Socialist workingmen has ever met that could be compared with the one that has just closed its deliberations, in point of numbers and ability of its delegates, as well as the thoroughness and quantity of the work done. . . . as

far as the general attitude of the convention is concerned, as expressed by the resolutions passed, it is essentially identical with the course along which much New York fellow workers have marched and in all questions the convention approved the tactics hitherto pursued by the National Executive Committee."

"Of importance is, particularly, the resolution endorsing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

"And it is not this resolution alone of which we hope that will be for the good of the Socialist movement of this country. We are convinced that the other resolutions, and generally the whole work of the party's convention, will further the dissemination of Socialist ideas in this country and that the movement will receive through it a new impulse. The firmness shown by the convention in the pursuance of its aims, the clearness manifesting itself in the deliberation of most questions, will not fail to have its effect in the country. They will bring about a strengthening of the party; will cause those comrades, who for some reason hold aloof from the party will return to our ranks, to join their activity with ours for the spread of our idea, the idea of the liberation of the working class by means of the independent struggle of the workers on the industrial and the political field. And especially will the deliberations of the convention cause our ideas to spread among the great mass of American workingmen, who as yet have been strangers to Socialism."

"May the delegates, who have worked so studiously for a clarification of the situation within the party, before they part give to each other the promise to do their share to also work for the advancement of the party outside of our ranks and to do everything to win new recruits."

But in order fully to appreciate the gentle art of lying, commanded by the "Volkszeitung," we must bear in mind the letters it caused the renegades Barnes and Tobin to write to it a year ago, wherein those gentlemen declared they had not known the Alliance was to be organized when they spoke at that memorable meeting in Cooper Union.

On this the paper writes: "These declarations go to show how the Alliance leaders inaugurated their work from above, caring not a snap about the opinion of the comrades most experienced in the trade union movement of the country and attempting, at the same time to influence their actions by underhanded maneuvers. At the great mass meeting at Cooper Union, which was to launch the Alliance, comrades Barnes and Tobin who were then in New York as delegates of the A. F. of L., spoke first. Their speeches were of a Socialist spirit and criticized the old methods of the exclusive trade union standpoint; they were followed by De Leon in a speech in which he proclaimed the Alliance and at the same time, interpreted the speeches of the two others as an approval of the Alliance plans."

That is what the "Volkszeitung" says now. Compare that with the report of that very Cooper Union meeting published by the "Volkszeitung," on December 14, 1895. The report has the following flaming headlines:

THE OLD TOPPLES!

The new Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Founded!

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION

Thousands of Socialists at a grand mass meeting.

ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECHES.

The following is a passage in the report:

"Over 8,000 men and women were full of enthusiasm, when the speakers in a clear and comprehensive manner, explained the new trade unionism. Every sentence took hold," etc.

Then the report contains the order in which the speakers followed one another—Brower, Sanial (whose Alliance speech, as stated in the report, "electrified those present"), Tobin and Barnes. The report goes on to say:

"The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted (please take note): ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY PRIOR TO De Leon's speech, with Tobin and Barnes present):

"Whereas, The issue between the capitalist class and the working class is a political one and includes such modifications of our institutions as aim at an abolition of wage slavery when the land and the means of production are transferred to the whole people.

"Therefore, Be it resolved, that we, the Socialists of New York, assembled in mass meeting recommend to our fellow workers of the United States the necessity of affiliation with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The same is now organized with the purpose to place the American Labor Movement on the right and natural road—the road of international Socialism."

The report then proceeds:

"After the adoption of the resolutions Daniel De Leon was introduced. Enthusiastic applause greeted him. De Leon made a fiery speech, which was often interrupted by thunderous applause."

AND IT WAS 8 DAYS PRIOR TO THIS MEETING THAT THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" PUBLISHED THE ARTICLE, QUOTED BEFORE, WHEREIN THE CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L., THAT HAD JUST CLOSED, WAS PROPERLY BRANDED AND WHICH CONTAINED A CALL FOR THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE.

THE NURSERY TALE OF HARMONY.

Since we are once at the chapter that deals with the forgeries of the "Volkszeitung," permit me to show, with documentary proof, how cowardly and untruthful is the well known assertion that is now found dozens of times in the said paper, that previous to the formation of the S. T. & L. A. there had reigned naught but harmony between the Socialists and the trades unions.

In one of the first volumes of the then German party organ, "Der Sozialist," edited by Dr. Douai, we find (Vol. II, No. 36—July 8, 1895) an article wherein it is said literally:

"The organizations which have long been in existence have for their only

aim the combating of wrongs that occur in the own narrow circle, and care for nothing else. The system under which they vegetate does not longer fit present conditions. Hence there are folks, to whom the general welfare does not lie as close to their hearts as the desire to make themselves safe and to influence their organizations. SUCH PEOPLE CONSIDER IT THEIR DUTY TO KEEP UP THE SOCIAL SYSTEM WHICH ENABLES THEM TO BECOME LEADERS IN THEIR ORGANIZATIONS. ALL PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS THAT ARISE IN SUCH ORGANIZATIONS ARE FOUGHT IN ALL WAYS; THEY ARE SOUGHT TO BE MADE HATEFUL BY LIES AND CALUMNIES AND THEIR ENDEAVORS IN BEHALF OF THEIR CLASS ARE HAMPERED."

"That under such circumstances no powerful organization can arise is easily understood. The result is that those who have a clear understanding of the modern labor movement take the initiative to establish organizations abreast of the times."

And Mr. Grunzig, the same Grunzig who—ignoring the decisions of the party—launched in December 1898 his notorious article against the party policy, wrote—over his signature—in "Der Sozialist" of 1890 an article in which he regrets that the Socialists consent to "breathe the same air" with the hopelessly corrupt delegates of the pure and simple unions. In this article he says:

"Our mission is not alone to create an organization minus the boodile element. That is only one and the negative side of our mission. Incomparably greater are our positive duties. The old Labor union, lamed by the boodile tendencies of some, and the reactionary retrogradation of others, and generally because of the contentions struggle of heterogeneous elements with a clumsy use of parliamentary rules, has done NOTHING for the workers. Yes, and it could do nothing. It was based upon the unsound relation that men who face each other as foes in all other respects, shall be forced to work together on the purely industrial field. Common economic interests are certainly of powerful influence, but they could not overcome such resistance and hence inactivity that leads to demoralization."

And after the Denver convention of the A. F. of L., the "Volkszeitung" said in an editorial article on December, 1894:

"But in Denver was repeated the same old game, to represent the Socialists as the enemies of the trade unions.—It has a comic effect to see how these old leaders identify the trade union movement with their persons. Because the Socialists attack the methods of Gompers, Strasser and others, therefore are they declared to be enemies of the trade unions."

Another instance of this "harmonious working together": In the report of the "Volkszeitung" about the Detroit convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union we read:

"Gompers' gag resolutions, wherewith he wants to banish politics from the unions, was then taken up. The thing, as it was adopted, runs as follows: 'Resolved, That the Cigarmakers' International Union again places its unshakable faith and its confidence in the form of trade union organization. We consider the same as of more importance than anything else in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers, and for this reason the injection of partisan politics of any kind is contrary to the best interests of our craft, contrary to our organization and our cause and should therefore be discontinued.'

"Naturally, these resolutions caused a spirited debate, during which delegate Vandervelden indulged in immoderate attacks upon the Socialists. Said he among other things: 'Now has come the time where we can smash these people. They are destructionists. Six months prior to this convention have they made arrangements to destroy this union, but we shall live and they shall go. Now put the rope around their necks and pull it as hard as you can.'

Remember also that interview with Strasser which the "Volkszeitung" published as far back as March, 1896, as follows:

"Strasser is, of course a pure and simpler out and out, an outspoken enemy of the Socialists, whom he, like all others of his kind, charges with destroying the unions. How intense his hatred against Socialists is, appears from the rawness of the expressions with which he gives vent to his feelings. He said, among other things: 'If ever I have to choose between a Socialist and a dog, I shall always prefer the dog.'

After Mr. Strasser had scolded a good deal about the Socialists, the reporter assured him that neither he nor his friends would check the triumphant march of Socialism in this country."

"Oh," said he, "we shall see about that; we will brand you as traitors."

"But you have already done that," the reporter observed, "and yet our numbers increase daily."

"We shall then brand you still more." THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" AND THE DEBS PARTY.

But to throw additional light upon the capacity for development on the part of the "Volkszeitung," let me remind you of the wonderful gyrations it has made on the political field during the last two years.

Here is an article from the "Volkszeitung," of the year-1897, entitled: "DEBS OF THE FABLE, AND DEBS AS HE IS."

It says: "Debs' admirers make their answer to our criticism exceedingly easy for themselves. They fall back upon fables, upon all sorts of fairy tales, that are being circulated about him. 'We criticize Debs' letter to Rockefeller. The fable answers that Debs did not mean it seriously."

"We draw from the whole attitude of Debs the conclusion that he shows too little understanding of Socialism to be an effective Socialist agitator; the fable answers that Debs studied Marx already during his imprisonment, and that he had since then further developed as a scientific Socialist. And thus the tale is spun out until the salmagundi of universal reformers, of German and Jewish ex-Socialists and of ex-Anarchists, from whose ranks the 'Social democracy' has thus far

recruited itself, is fabricated into a 'great American Socialist movement.'

And here is another article of the paper bearing the title: "A Cloak for Fakirs," where in the Debs party is dealt with as follows:

"In Erie (Pa.), functionated as president and vice president of a 'Socialist' meeting the same people who for years have misled the Labor Movement of Erie in the interest of capitalist politics and their own machinations. There acted as secretaries three capitalist newspaper scribblers who, three days before, had denounced the Socialist Commune celebration as an 'Anarchistic demonstration in favor of the knife and the torch of incendiarism.' Should not these fakirs cultivate the most beautiful harmony with a 'Socialism,' which, through the mouth of its foremost prophet, again recommends them to the workers—who had at last begun to distrust them—as leaders deserving of confidence? Should not they be in harmony with the cloak by means of which they may yet, of a time, deceive a part of the workers as to their true role?"

"As in Erie, so elsewhere does the Social Democracy serve as a cloak for fakirs, who are forced to give due deference to the growing Socialist sympathies of the workers. In Haverhill, it gave the traitor Carey the means to weaken, in the minds of the workers, the impression of his shameful conduct and to preserve therewith a semblance of prestige, the absolute loss of which should follow on the heels of every act of treason."

"In New Bedford, the Republican trade union leader Ross has been pressed so hard by the spirited and successful agitation of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that he considers his double role of capitalist politician (Republican member of the Legislature), and labor leader endangered. To save himself, he must reckon with the Socialist current. Naturally, he would never think of joining the S. L. P.; because that would mean to give up his mandate as a capitalist lawmaker. And it is that which he wants to save. What's to be done? The Social Democracy offers him a way out. He attaches himself to it and thereby becomes a 'Socialist-too,' without being forced to sacrifice his career as a capitalist politician. Like the fakirs of Erie, like the traitor of Haverhill, the capitalist vote catcher of New Bedford receives from Debs a certificate that he is a good Socialist and a labor leader worthy of confidence."

"One may see from these examples, which can be supplemented by the dozen from New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other sporting places of fakirism, that the formation of the Social Democracy was exceedingly timely—for the fakirs. With the disquieting growth of a sound Socialist movement these fellows can no longer get along without such a cloak. And since our movement will from now on take strength more rapidly, we therefore expect that the Debs enterprise will be ever more intensely coddled and cared for—by the fakirs. In this manner the fakirs attest, indirectly, our progress."

And after that sheet in 1890, with its watchword: "Socialists Don't Vote," was overwhelmed with ridicule by the election returns; when, with the best of intentions, it could no longer lie to its readers that it represented the S. L. P., when, in the law suits it started against the party, it met with one knockdown after another; when it was without a party and had under any circumstances, to find shelter somewhere, then Debs became all at once, a great man—a hero—and about his party one could suddenly read in the "Volkszeitung" (end of November 1890): "One may consider the S. D. P. movement ever so trifling, but it must be admitted that it must be regarded as a Labor party standing on the basis of the class struggle."

And this after the paper six weeks before in a lengthy report (Independent Labor Conference), had branded the New York Debsites as pullers in for capitalist politicians.

But the summit of hypocrisy, untruthfulness, and distortion, was reached by the "Volkszeitung" at the time of the unity comedy. Permit me to demonstrate this with a few documentary facts.

It was at the very time when Debs wrote his well known open letter wherein he administered to the "Volkszeitung" clique some moral kicks and accused them of breach of faith, when the German organ of the Debs party "Die Wahrheit," contained an article from which I quote literally: "Think and marvel! 5,000 members has the 'Volkszeitung' faction in Porto Rico, perhaps 3,000 more in Zululand and at least 2,000 among the Kanaks of Hawaii. How many in the moon has not yet been ascertained. In this, by Socialist parsons, cardinals and popelets, besmirched states of America, the number of members is unlimited; that is, not the number of paying members, but the number of voting members. According to demand, any number of votes can be raised."

"What a gigantic party will march up during the days of the general vote on the question of unity. But as soon as such unity has been accomplished, the giant mist will evaporate and will leave only a penetrating odor. We have then not attained a great party, but only a few infallible cardinals, three H-olies and a few wellheaters. But we have not them; they have us. Fulfillment of unity is in English: consummation of unity, that means the Social Democratic party will be 'consumed' by a few crafty New York diplomatists."

"He who touches pitch will be defiled." "He who goes into bad company, will perish. Harriman—Hilquit—Hayes. Let us leave these three H— where they are."

"We have no use for political benchmark, diplomatists and Socialist parsons in our ranks, because WITH THAT I.K. TO PROMISE AND TO KEEP SUCH PROMISE DOES NOT GO TOGETHER."

And the "Volkszeitung" not only quietly swallowed these kicks, but had the front to lie to its congregation of blind followers that "the bond of brotherhood had been sealed" and it published at about the same time a grandiloquent article about the "heartlifting harmony" about the "fraternal spirit," connecting it with the Debs party. And when in New York its so-called State convention

was held, the aforesaid Debs organ reported it as follows:

"At a joint meeting of all branches of the Social Democratic Party of New York—a meeting held a few weeks ago to elect a new State Committee—the till now members of the State Committee were thrown on the scrag heap with great majority and a new committee elected in their places. The meeting was perfectly regular. Mr. James Butcher, a member of the old committee, presided. The only irregularity that occurred was that Mr. Isaac Phillips turned off the gas when it looked as though the vote would not go his way—an old trick practised by the most common ward heeler. Of course, Mr. Phillips did not gain his point, the old State Committee was not re-elected. But that does not at all prevent the good 'Volkszeitung' S. L. P., of New York to go hand in hand with this erstwhile State Committee and to call a joint State Convention in the name of the Social Democratic Party and the S. L. P."

"Think of it! The 'Volkszeitung' crowd have last year 'per mob,' through 'the great revolution' on the Bowery, 'deposed' in a totally illegal manner their National Executive Committee and they hollered fire and murder because the members of the National Executive Committee did not, without further ado, abide by this improper 'deposition.' But these gents are 'revolutionists' and care not a rap for either logic or honesty, when it is a question of attaining their ends."

And confronted by this situation, the "Volkszeitung" has the astounding presumption to write at about the same time: "In view of the situation the comrades should go to work with enthusiasm, so that there will be no lack of ammunition during the coming campaign. DESPITE ALL MACHINATIONS, the Socialists will march here too unitedly into the fight of the election."

And with what mastery did that sheet, while here it lied about the "United Socialists," hush up the fact that out West the members of the Debs party protested against the candidacy of Harriman, which they branded as a common swindle.

INFAMIES NAILED.

I cannot leave the chapter of the demoralization of the Kangaroo organ, without nailing the vile and cowardly manner in which the representatives of our cause have been maligned whose arguments it could not squarely meet. It has repeatedly in its columns, and hundreds of times through its agents and camp followers, spread the assertion that it had championed the Alliance because Comrade De Leon had veiled the intended aggressive policy of the S. T. & L. A., and that they made it their business to circulate this assertion through all pseudo-labor papers. Well, here is the report the "Volkszeitung" published of De Leon's speech on the Alliance, the day after its endorsement by the '90 convention (July 9, 1896). It reads literally: "As the last speaker to the question, delegate De Leon got the floor. 'He turned against the assertion that 'the economic organization of the workers was superfluous. These organizations will exist, so long as a capitalist remains,' said the speaker. 'We have been asked what will be the attitude of the Alliance towards other organizations? Well, it will form Labor organizations wherever it has any opportunity to organize. It will not be hostile towards other organizations. BUT IT WILL NOT SHOW REGARD TO THOSE ORGANIZATIONS, THAT BEAR THE NAME OF UNION, BUT ARE NOTHING BUT A CAPITALIST TRUST. If the Alliance, for instance, finds conditions such as prevail with the United Garment Workers; if it sees that the unfortunate members of such a so-called union are being sold out and swindled by their rascally leaders in the most infamous manner, THEN IT WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO FORM THESE WORKINGMEN INTO A NEW ORGANIZATION IN WHICH THEY WILL BE PROTECTED AGAINST THE PRACTICES OF THE FAKIRS. A Fakir is an ignoramus who knows nothing of the Labor Problem, no more than the swindler who is in the movement to fill his pockets."

"Whether we shall not strike any more at all? has been asked. Strikes will surely happen and such a strike at the right moment, inaugurated under favorable circumstances and intelligently conducted, can even to-day be successful. But we shall not see in the strike and the boycott our chief weapons; the enemy whom we cannot vanquish in the shop, we shall meet with the Socialist ballot, and a strike at the hustings the capitalists will fear more than a strike in the factory. We know also, that strikes have no educational effect, unless men who understand the situation, explain the lessons of the strike. It has been claimed that the fakirs can be fought successfully in their organizations, but experience has shown that it is very hard to make them harmless, so long as they have the means to let their agents work for them. Do we not see what shameful articles are published in the organ of the cigarmakers, and the dues of Socialist members furnish the means? A capitalist newspaper wrote some time ago that the Socialists should be shot down and the 'Carpenters' Journal' reprinted the article and for this the Socialist members of the carpenters must help pay. When the dues stop blowing to the fakirs, they will vanish. Wherever aggressive tactics have been pursued by the Socialists, the Socialist movement has waxed strong."

After De Leon had concluded amid great applause of those present, the vote was taken. The result was an almost unanimous adoption of the resolutions.

About the activity of comrade De Leon and other comrades in the organization of the Knights of Labor, the "Volkszeitung" printed, a short time ago, the following infamous notice: "After they had, in their shortsightedness, entered into an alliance with the most corrupt elements of the Knights of Labor, De Leon and Co. had to bear with being fired out by the leaders of the K. of L."

But here we have, literally, what that same "Volkszeitung" said in its issue of December 3, 1895 (the day after the

"firing out"). There it said in heavy headlines:

"KNIGHTS OF LABOR."
Corruption Branded by D. A. 49.

Sovereign and Co. without a following.

The Socialists inflict decisive defeat on Dishonest Leaders."

The article reads: "The step taken early yesterday morning by District Assembly 49, K. of L., was such an extraordinary one, that one is justified to expect that it will mark a step in the march of organized labor in America on the road the end of which is the overthrow of the wages system and the introduction of the collective mode of production in the interest of the whole people." Then follows a three column enthusiastic report, with subheads such as "Down with Fakirs," praising the plucky stand of the Socialists without stint, glorifying their victory and describing the pitiable role played by Sovereign and his adherents.

Again: It was at the end of March of last year when the "Volkszeitung" in a report provided with four different headings, informed its faithful that a committee of its present bosom friends, the corrupt-to-the-bone Central Federated Union, would publish "an account of De Leon's antecedents." Despite repeated challenges from our side, this account has not appeared.

But the above purpose had been achieved; they had perpetrated their calumny. Infamous! Villainous! Vile!

And now remember the lie, published by the "Volkszeitung," but two weeks ago, about De Leon's alleged conduct at a meeting of the Leader Publishing Association (Clarendon Hall, 1887). Our comrade has publicly challenged the "Volkszeitung" to publish its own report of that meeting from its files—but they do not stir because they knew they lied when that article of calumny was written; they remain quiet after the challenge like a cur who has been kicked and crawls in a corner.

After comrade Forker thus showed with undeniable facts the untruthfulness and infamy of the Kangaroo sheet; and had branded its attempt to put in jail, for "contempt of court," our comrades of the National Executive Committee; after he shed some interesting light upon the Labor Lyceum affair, sufficiently known to the comrades, he described, drastically, the hopeless conditions of the pure and simple unions. He branded, well armed with names, figures and documentary proof, the unfathomable corruption that is now more rampant than ever in them, and he did not fail to portray the pitiful role played in these organizations by the "Volkszeitung" element with its alleged "boring from within."

Highly interesting is the following reminiscence of the development of the Brooklyn "borders from inside out," because what applies to these "alte Genossen," applies as well to those in New York and other cities.

A REMINISCENCE.

Forker said: "The course of development, gone through by those 'alte Genossen,' here in Brooklyn as in other places, deserves to be brought back to memory, for it shows how little understanding is often to be found behind radical-sounding resolutions. AND HOW LITTLE MORAL COURAGE IS REQUISITE TO CONSISTENTLY LIVE UP TO THEM."

"After the great lock-out of the Brewers, it became evident that the Brooklyn Central Labor Union did as little for the victimized brewery workers as did the New York central body of the same name. Other German unions had also grievances of their own against the Brooklyn C. L. U., and thus it came about that a conference of German organizations was called, at which at first, body and led in a short time to the forming of the pool-bench boycott was ventilated, but which was made a permanent body and led in a short time to the formation of the United German Trades of Brooklyn."

"This central body placed itself upon a Socialist basis. In numerous publications it attacked, unsparingly, the corrupt political practices of the C. L. U. When the New York Central Labor Federation waxed strong, the United German Trades of Brooklyn reorganized as the "Brooklyn Central Labor Federation" and sent its delegates to the Executive Board of the United C. L. F. of New York, Brooklyn and Hudson County."

"That this federation was to be the nucleus, the beginning of a new and progressive trade organization and was to spread all over the country, all knew who were then 'in it.' And many of the very men who were then working hardest to attain this aim, have since been 'converted' in the most wonderful manner. To-day they lament, arm in arm with the once despised pure and simple, about the 'splitting up of the movement.' They would to-day tear down what they formerly prided themselves in, so long as everything went according to their own sweet will, or so long as they had not been made to shut up by means of a 'job' that had gradually 'converted' them."

How serious are these "friends of the trade unions," who to-day, upon the very scene of the events here described, howl about "splitting up the movement." It is shown by the following episode: When their aid was organized, prior to the time of the C. L. F., an "open" writers' union against the existing K. of L. organization. As it generally goes, the only activity of this organization

LOWERING WAGES.

BOSSSES ASSISTED BY THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

Union Shops, in Which Cards are More Necessary Than Wages—Striking For a Reduction of "Union" Shop Rules. Petty Exactions.

I here set down in brief my latest experience with pure and simple unions. May the day soon come when the hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, and its sister organization, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, will have smashed through the veil of pure and simpledom, so that every worker may be conscious of the fraud that goes on, and will act accordingly. The pure and simple have taught that Capital and Labor are Brothers, and then it turns around and says that Capital must be fought with capital. This means that the workers should pit their pennies against the bonds and stocks of the capitalist.

I have quite frequently heard of Organized Scabbery, but had not actually come in direct personal contact with it till January 14. I started out with a large bundle of copies of freedom-of-contracts, capitalistic beatitudes which say if you do not like your job you can quit and work somewhere else, providing you can find a master that will be benevolent enough to wring profits out of your flesh and bone.

Happy and hopeful as you may suppose I should be, as possessor as I was of so large a bundle of such valuable rights, I went off to work some place else.

The first place I struck was the Pittsburgh Machine Tool Co., in Allegheny City. I stepped into the office with that freedom so characteristic of all us free born citizens and asked the first person I saw there (who happened to be the manager), if they needed any machinists. He told me to go into the rear office. There I met the time keeper, and asked her the same question.

"Just wait a moment," she replied, "and I will call in the foreman."

The foreman came in directly. When I met him there passed from each to the other a how-do-you-do, and for the third time I asked if they needed any machinists. "Yes," he said. "I do need a man. What can you do?"

"Well, most any thing in the ordinary line."

"Where have you worked?"

"I told him of several places I had worked, and the class of work to which I was most accustomed."

"Have you not worked on this kind of work?"

"Well, no, not just exactly, but work very similar."

"Well, I have had a hard time finding men that could do this work; they could in and say that they can do it, and when they try it, they fall down. And now I am rather chary about trying any one."

"I said: 'I think I can please you, though I will not tell you that I can do any thing better and quicker than any man you have. But if you think it not too much of an investment to give me a trial, it is possible that I will be more successful than I myself think for. And if I fail there will be nothing for me to do but to get out, and make room for a better mechanic, a man that could do the work.'"

"All right, you may try it if you wish."

"What is the wages?"

"Now I hardly know; I do not like to set the wages till I see what you can do. If you can do the work we will pay the price."

"Very well, I will try it and if the job suits me and I like the shop, and the size of the pay is all right, and I suit you, I think we will get along well enough together."

"Come to the shop in the morning."

"By the way how many hours do you work?"

"Nine."

"That is satisfactory."

Then with my heart throbbing with joy at my ready success at having found a boss, a master, a buyer for my stock in trade, I started home. But as I was going out through the office, it suddenly dawned on me that I had not ascertained the time in the morning to start work. So sitting the action to the thought, I sought information. And to my question she replied "Seven o'clock. Quit in the evening at half past five."

The next morning I was on hand with a pretty blue suit on, ready to go to work. About twenty minutes after having found a boss, a master, a buyer for my stock in trade, I started home. But as I was going out through the office, it suddenly dawned on me that I had not ascertained the time in the morning to start work. So sitting the action to the thought, I sought information. And to my question she replied "Seven o'clock. Quit in the evening at half past five."

"Get out with your 'as-good-as-Socialist-as-you' Glasgow, middle-class bosh. I don't want to hear anything about it. I went but a very short distance from the shop and met a young man I knew, who said to me: 'What is the matter?' 'What are you going home this time of day for?' 'I quit.' 'That must be a great place over there. Not less than fifteen men quit in the last two weeks.'"

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I then went over to the Scotchman and said about the same to him. He got huffy about it, and began vilifying the Socialists, saying they were union wreckers and peace disturbers, and other things. I do not remember. He also said that when he belonged to a labor union, he wanted to belong to a labor union, and not to a political organization. "Yes," I said, "you want to belong to an abortion on the labor movement, such as the I. A. of M., that is yelling scab and union wrecker at others the whole year around, while it itself acts, and in reality is but an employment agency, for the capitalist, for whose benefit together with his labor lieutenant it is especially kept in line, to furnish to that despicable vampiric, the labor fakir, something to suck at in the shape of a treasury kept full by the gullible, dues-paying rank and file, and to the capitalist a bargain counter where he procures cheap labor. And politics are let in at the back door by the fakirs who stomp the country before election for parties of the capitalist class and advertise their stock in trade by labor demonstrations such as we have seen last labor day; the so-called industrial parade in this city before election, where the workers were trotted out like so many cattle whipped into line is another example."

"You Socialists are always hollering politics in the union. I don't believe in taking politics into the union to keep the men divided. I am as good a Socialist as you; I came from a good Socialist town as ever was." "Where did you come from?" "Glasgow." "Get out with your 'as-good-as-Socialist-as-you' Glasgow, middle-class bosh. I don't want to hear anything about it. I went but a very short distance from the shop and met a young man I knew, who said to me: 'What is the matter?' 'What are you going home this time of day for?' 'I quit.' 'That must be a great place over there. Not less than fifteen men quit in the last two weeks.'"

I went on home, got my dinner, and went out in the afternoon to look for work in the lower part of Allegheny. Just as I was going to go into Taylor & Wilson's place I met coming out a machinist with whom I was acquainted. On greeting each other, I asked him if he was in there looking for work and he said he was. "How do things look for work?" "They are no good." "You can get a job at the Pittsburgh Machine Tool Co." "To the ———— that place, I just quit there the other day. The first thing when I went in there the superintendent asked me for my card, or rather if I had one."

What I could learn from his story, his experience was in the main about the same as mine. He then told me of his troubles with the L. A. of M.; how, when he was working at Demler, Pa., about a year ago, he and several others went out on strike, and a member of No. 52 Lodge I. A. of M. took his job; in other words, he was scabbed on by a member of the same lodge of the I. A. of M. that he himself belonged to. Then

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But since he had mentioned it, I thought we might as well come to a settlement then. "Oh, I have nothing to complain about your work. It is good. I simply wanted to know so that if you were not satisfied you would not come to me raising the dickens. How much did you expect to get?" "I thought, taking everything into consideration, and as my work pleased you, you would certainly give me \$3 a day." "Oh! My, oh! I could not think of paying anything like that. There is not a man in the shop receiving that much." "That is nothing to me; I am out for H. Brown & Self, and if I can get the money, I am going to do it, no difference who works for less." "I am in for keeping up the wages as much as any other man, but were I to give you such wages, every man in the shop would want the same, and besides, I am instructed by the head of the firm not to pay any more than twenty-two and a half cents an hour."

"You cannot get me for that amount."

"What is the smallest you will accept?" "Two seventy-five." "I could not pay that much." "Then I will quit at noon."

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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 86,564
In 1900..... 34,191



This struggle demands independent thought, firmness of character, relentless determination and unflinching endurance. In order to cultivate these virtues, we must have men. An element that jumps this way to-day and that way to-morrow, that to-day maligns what but yesterday it acclaimed, that unthinkingly swallows the clumsiest of lies, and stupidly echoes what it is told by a designing clique—such an element does not belong on the firing line: it is but a hindrance there.

The Fighting S. L. P. needs men, it needs combatants—and these are welcome in our ranks.

MAX FORKER.

THE ARTY PRESS.

As readers of THE PEOPLE have gathered by this time from the reports in these columns during the last few days, the deep-laid and far-reaching conspiracy of an element, now known in the political history of the American Labor Movement as Kangaroo, to capture the English organ of the Socialist Labor Party, has suffered signal shipwreck,—a shipwreck that will draw in its wake the smash-up of the conspirators themselves. This episode may be now said to be closed. All that may yet remain to be done—the assessing of the heavy damages due to the Party in the case just won; the trial of the Party's case against the conspirators, which is equivalent to saying the entry of another judgment, plus still heavier damages in favor of the Party; the possible and futile appeals that the Kangaroos, now gone daft, may decide to prolong the day of their doom by; etc.; etc.—all that is but like the picking up of the fruit, already shaken down from the tree. The battle has been fought, and lost and won. Poems of triumph may continue to be sung by the Party, that—whether on the field of discussion, or the field of physical encounter, or on the field of political conflict, or on the field of legal trial of strength—has thrashed its foe, as few foes ever have been thrashed. The incident now belongs to history. As such, the time now is to consider the lesson it teaches.

The printed organ or organs, through which a party of revolution does its work of agitating, educating and organizing, must be, not only owned and controlled by the party itself, but such organ or organs must never be allowed to pass in any way, however fiduciary, into the hands of any other body over whose existence, and over each of whose individual members, the party has not absolute and prompt control. This principle the S. L. P. partially neglected to observe. It neglected to consider that material and other insidious interests are bound constantly to affect the geography of a political movement, whose outline—boundaries, like the sand-banks that gird the solid shore, are subject to shift, obedient to the action of the economic and political atmosphere. Thus it happened that the Party entrusted the publication of its English organ, THE PEOPLE, to a private association, that, although supposed to consist of Party members only, had a legal existence independent of the Party, and whose membership, operated on by the socio-economic changes of atmosphere, could and, to a large extent, did become alienated from the Party, until they drifted into positive hostility. Thus it came about, eighteen months ago, that the Party was confronted with the serious danger of losing its English mouth-piece. THE PEOPLE—on whose pages the militant Socialists of the land had opened their arteries, by bountifully bestowing upon it their talent, their funds, their enthusiasm, and their energies, till it was raised to matchless dignity and unprecedented power,—was suddenly pronounced its "valuable piece of property" (language used in one of the Volkszeitung Association papers in the suit), by a body whose controlling interests, mental atmosphere, and dominant aspirations flew in the face of all that the S. L. P. stood for.

In a sense, the danger was all. A paper consists not in a name. Nothing

that THE PEOPLE stood for could be, or was taken away from it. Nevertheless, the material scaffolding requisite for systematic circulation, the mailing list, the Post-office permit, and a hundred other appurtenances, all reared by the Party, could be and were captured. That purely physical part of THE PEOPLE served as a pedestal that a collection of mountebanks mounted, from which they attempted to address the Labor Movement, and by which they certainly succeeded in creating no little confusion, however quickly the ass's bray was detected, and they were hooted at.

It does not affect the point that, in the end, the experience was wholesome, the shake-up it brought being of inestimable purifying value. The point remains clear as a pike: the revolutionary movement that has not physical possession of its organ and the requisites thereto, has turned a weapon of its own arsenal into a potential weapon against itself. The lesson was bought. Let it be kept in mind.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Saturday afternoon a public and official celebration took place in this city that was well worth all the display and all the expenses thereof,—provided properly appreciated. Amidst music, bunting, official oratory, and in view of a large crowd the cornerstone dedication was made of the Record Hall of New York, whose solid marble walls are rising majestically carefully reared under exquisite fire-proof conditions.

When Court-Houses, Battle Ships, Municipal Buildings, State or National Capitols are raised, and moneys appropriated for, the casual on-looker may be pardoned for not seeing what really is happening. He may even jeer at the Socialist contention that capitalist Government is government for the Capitalist Class, in that the moneys expended are for the protection of property, i. e., a thing of which the Working Class has none, and the Capitalist Class has all. The casual on-looker may be pardoned for not "seeing." The dust raised by the pretences that cluster around such events is enough to blind all but those gifted with the best of sight. Otherwise in the instance of the Record Hall.

The Record Hall is to be the depository of the titles to real estate. It is for that purpose and no other. In other words: A costly building is raised as part of the governmental lodgments of the city, for the exclusive protection of interests in which not one man in a hundred of the population has the remotest interest; and that building is given proportions that are palatial, in striking contrast with the homes of the workers, and the lifeless matter entrusted to its keeping is guarded with life-saving precautions that are conspicuous by their absence from the quarters where the working class is housed!

All great issues can be summed up in few words. The issue that is up to-day before the people of the land is this: Which of the two clashing principles shall prevail, the principle that the Working Class has at heart, or the principle that the Capitalist Class builds on? The former declares: "Life is more precious than property;" the latter asserts: "Property is more precious than Life."

The marble, fire-proof Record Hall is a monument that illustrates both the absurd inhumanity that capitalist tenets lead to, and also the pregnant truth that Capitalist Government is for the Capitalist Class, i. e., for the stolen goods that it terms its PROPERTY.

MAY DAY RAYS.

'Tis not only upon the beautiful, but also upon the ugly: 'tis not only upon the just, but also upon the unjust that the rays of the rising sun fall, and thereby illumine them. Likewise with the May Day sun: its rays throw light not upon the militant, class-conscious proletariat only; they also throw light upon the cravens that creep under the mantle of Socialism, and, fully aware of their own incapacity to deal with the Social Question from the mainly stand that the Question demands, seek to bring it down the level of a slight-of-hand affair, where their own mediocre and double-dealing powers may afford them a chance to figure.

May Day is that international celebration of the Wage Slave, appointed by himself, for the purpose of attesting the fullness of his class' programme. It is on May Day that the full significance of the Movement of the Proletariat is made manifest. A Movement of final emancipation for the race, the Movement of the Proletariat is arrayed against one and all of the superstitions and mystifications that the Class of the Usurers have managed to bembom the minds of the Working Class with, so as to keep it divided, and its limbs fettered so as to prevent it from striking the blow that is to deliver it. May Day, accordingly, is planted on the rock-bed of Science and Humanity, Knowledge and Sentiment; it is, accordingly, the utterance of a practical aspiration; it is, accordingly, an epitomized declaration of the principle of the Class Struggle; it is, in fine, pre-eminently of political significance, and an annual globe-encircling trumpet-blast

of the pregnant, manly utterance: "The emancipation of the Working Class must be the achievement of the Working Class itself!" Upon this fact, together with the militant Socialists who uphold it the world over, the rays of the May Day sun throws its light, bringing out both the principle and its apostles into bold, illumined relief.

That the light of that same sun also falls upon the cravens who would degrade the great issue, and, thus plucking the cloak of night from off their backs, exposes them to public gaze, is proved regularly every year. This year the cravens in Los Angeles, Cal., take the palm.

As our readers have been informed by communications from Los Angeles, the Kangaroo Social Democrats, who pose as Socialists, proposed to the Pure and Simple central organization of that city to join them in a May Day celebration. Does the Socialist cloak of such proposition fit the proposers? Let events answer. Thanks to the propaganda of the S. L. P. the significance of May Day is pretty generally known. A be-nighted pure and simple delegate, present at that particular meeting, had some inkling of the matter. "What," exclaimed he, "a May Day celebration? That's a political affair!" and he objected.

What, thereupon, was the conduct of the Kangaroo Social Democratic proposer? Did he seek to enlighten this dense brother? Did he say: "Yes, May Day is a political affair, and it is natural and right that it be so," and did he then proceed to tear the scales from the eyes of this blind member of the Working Class, and the rest of the delegates, by proving to them that the whole Labor Question was pre-eminently a political question, impossible of solution except by the class-conscious action of the Working Class against the Capitalist Class? NO! He ducked. A true "Borer from Within," he resorted to juggling, and showed the white feather.

His answer was that May Day was only a preparation for that "other Labor Day in September!" In other words: May Day, the day appointed by the Working Class itself, irrespective, and in the teeth, of their exploiters, and as a demonstration of the workers' class-consciousness, is so-called, granted by capitalist politicians to the workers, like slave-owners might grant a holiday to their slaves, and at which the workingman and the capitalist, or his political lackeys, meet, and in "harmonious speeches" trample upon the principle of the Class Struggle, and insult the dignity of the Working Class, with declamations on the "Brotherhood of Capital and Labor!"—The proposition to join was, of course, rejected.

The rays of this year's rising May Day sun will in many other places expose the pseudo-Socialist, and throw its halo upon the militant. Yet it is hardly possible that anywhere will it more fully confute, than it did in Los Angeles, the craven Kangaroo Social Democrat, who, decking himself with the trappings of Socialism, "battles for the emancipation of the race,"—by deserting its standard.

EXHIBIT 3.

The present municipal campaign in West Hoboken, N. J., pulls that "town" out of its humble station, places it alongside of it not ahead of the larger cities of Rochester, N. Y., and Worcester, Mass., and raises it to the dignity of a historic exhibit. As has happened in Rochester, where the Social Democracy log-rolled with the Democratic party; and as happened in Worcester, where that same Social Democracy log-rolled with the Republican party; in short, as happened in those two leading cities, where that alleged Socialist party of workmen boddled with one or other of the blood-stained parties of the capitalist class, in the present West Hoboken municipal election, the Social Democracy reaches logical finale by the boddling with all the parties of capital simultaneously. Besides the Socialist Labor Party ticket, there are in this West Hoboken municipal contest, four other tickets: the regular Democratic, the regular Republican, the "Citizens," and the Social Democratic ticket. Now, then, upon all these four tickets there appears the same candidate for one of the Justices of the Peace,—Morris Eichmann. Can there be any completer exhibit?

The time is on when the thinking portion of the land must understand that it is bound to exercise the same judgment when it chooses a political party as when it chooses a coat. No thinking man will take any salesman's words; he will examine for himself. He does so because experience has taught him that business is swindle. Experience—as amply illustrated, and now corroborated by the exhibit of the Social Democracy of West Hoboken,—teaches that the capitalist class has introduced into their politics the chicanery that they practise in their shops. As they advertise their shoddy for "all wool," as they advertise their stone-dust for flour, as they deal in fraudulent fires and failures, so likewise do they act in politics. Politics are the means by which they baricade themselves in power: by the aid

of politics they entrench themselves behind the guns—legislative and executive, as well as military—to preserve their usurped authority. Politics is the breath in their nostrils. This breath is endangered by the awakening sense of the Working Class, and its organization by the S. L. P. In view of this, the Capitalist Class recognizes that the fly-paper quality of its own old-time parties is losing in sticking power. The Working-men voters are naturally gravitating towards the S. L. P. This, if carried too far, means the death of capitalism. Under such conditions, a shoddy Socialism, a fraudulent Socialism, a Socialist party that uses S. L. P. expressions, but that practises capitalist infamy, is needed as a shield for the Capitalist Class. Thus birth is given to the Kangaroo Social Democracy, that cribs the S. L. P., while in practice it builds armories for the capitalists, grants them franchises, accepts jobs and money from them, and harmoniously log-rolls with their candidates.

Let "Exhibit 3," now furnished by West Hoboken, be a sign-post to guide the workmen in the picking of their way through the labyrinthian ways of the nation's politics.

[N. B.—The four official tickets, betraying the connection between the out-spoken parties of capital and their Social Democratic stool-pigeon, are for inspection in this office.]

Political and Economic.

The "loss that the S. L. P. suffered" in recently winning the case by which the "Volkszeitung" tried to rob the party of its national English organ has yet to be given to us by the San Francisco "Advance," the Chicago "Workers' Call," and the "Cleveland Citizen." All along, whenever the party won, there was a yell of, "The Buzza-Saw loses another tooth." "Five more actions against the S. L. P., won by us!" We tried to keep tabs on that, but we soon tired, as we tired of counting the number of times that the S. L. P. was "killed," or "defeated again." This case, bearing with it so much, being the turning point of so many things in the Party's fight against the dastardly attempt of the "Volkszeitung" cannot be less than the "loss of at least forty odd cases for the S. L. P." We expect to hear, as the news reaches far out into the country, that we have lost a progressively great number of decisions. We are accustomed to being "buried," and really the resurrections that have taken place are little short of miraculous. In this last burial, we believe that the account will follow the "Volkszeitung" festival crowd, which has 4,000 in New York, 8,000 in Chicago and 10,000 in San Francisco. This latest news is good for innumerable defeats, and will keep up the courage of the Kangaroos for at least two days.

"The Revellie," Butte organ of the Organized Scabbery, and one of the Marcus Daly newspapers, has a cartoon in which a gigantic tree labeled "The \$1,250,000,000 Steel Trust" is drawing the nourishment away from the roots of other trees labeled small "Small Dealer" and "Small Producer." Now this would have been in a measure correct had that organ of reactionary, fleeing-on-a-small-scale, cowardly Democracy placed all the roots of all the trees on the wage worker, the miners of Montana included. There should, also, have been several small bushes, or little pestiferous weeds growing from the wage workers, and among them should have been the "Revellie." Or better still, the labor fakir brood, might have been represented as training the roots of those trees in such a way that they would strike deeper and into a more vital part of the worker. Such is the calling of the fakir, and such is the work that the "Revellie" is engaged in. It is owned by the Daly interests, and it afforded him a large measure of support when he was alive. Through it he was able to fleece the miners with more security to himself, and with less work to the men whom he employed to see that the fleeing machinery ran smoothly.

The "Cleveland Citizen," in commenting on the recent election says: "It is to Tom Johnson's credit that he turned down with a dull thud practically every dirty labor skate in town." Then the "Citizen" admits there is such a thing as a skate, and that he is dirty. It also admits that Johnson turned most of them down, but it implies that there were a few that were not turned down. Can it be that the "Citizen" knows who they are? Perhaps some other remarks in the same writup will throw light on this subject. The "Citizen" also says: "Tom Johnson was elected—well, because he is Tom Johnson." "He is shrewd enough to know that the majority of the voters of this city hate the private ownership of corporations—he played strong on the municipal ownership—carrying with him four or five thousand populist, step at a time, socialists, too." Now the descriptions given exactly fit the editor of the "Citizen" and the people who train with him. Perhaps this good fellow Johnson, this three-cent-fare Johnson, this idol of the step-at-a-time-socialist Tom Johnson, found one labor skate and perhaps a dirty one at that, whom he did not turn down, and that skate may be the editor of the "Cleveland Citizen."

For a New Georgia Cotton Mill.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 16.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Waycross, Ga., a movement was begun recently to build a \$200,000 cotton factory at that place. More than \$22,000 was subscribed within an hour. George W. Deen and other capitalists are at the head of the enterprise. Cotton-mill men in South Carolina have agreed to take \$100,000 of the capital stock, if Waycross will raise the other \$100,000.

TOM JOHNSON.

Exceptional is the opportunity offered by the election of Tom Johnson for Mayor of Cleveland, O., to study the "Boring from Within," or, which is the same, the "Opportunism" method "for the promotion of a cause,"—a method quite in vogue, and very much under discussion just now.

The "Hit from the Without" method, otherwise "Frontal Attack," or "Straight Course" that the Socialist Labor Party adheres to, and which the Party sets up as a test of the sincerity and character of a Movement, is variously opposed. With most of its opponents, their unqualified failure is a complete answer. But simple failure, however crass, does not do full justice to "Opportunism." The genius of "Opportunism," or "Boring from Within," is best comprehended when scrutinized in the state of what it calls success. Such a state Tom Johnson's election now presents.

The Single Tax, as a Movement, started in New York. The '88 Mayoralty campaign in this city was only a first tentative step. It was not until the State campaign of the next year that the Single Tax made its debut as a Movement. How did it manage? True to the S. L. P. test of sincerity, the Single Taxer of that year said what he meant, and meant what he said. He believed in the Single Tax as the solution of the problem of "Involuntary Poverty." His creed was summed up in the slogan: "Abolish the landlord, then capitalists and workmen alike will flourish like the green bay, the farmers' profits will be a hundred fold, the latter's earnings will rival the capitalists." The fallacy, the worse than fallacy of such tenets, has been often exposed in these columns. This is not the place to go into that. The point is that the Single Taxer was not ashamed to utter what he believed, and to take his stand by what he uttered. The Single Tax flag was run up the mainmast; those on board, who did not believe in it, were thrown overboard. No "Opportunism" there; no thought of "Boring from Within." It was a "Hit from the Without," "Frontal Attack," "Straight Course" policy. The Single Tax went down in that campaign never to rise again. Its absurdities broke its back. But while gazing at the wreck, the smile of derision over its silly theory would die away to make room for the admiration always due to conviction sincerely held, and being so held, brought to the touch.

With the break-down of the Single Tax Movement in 1887, there were left only fragmentary manifestations, some odd, others odder: There were Single Tax "campaigns" reported in Delaware, then landing in jail and being photographed; there were Single Tax colonies reported elsewhere; and more recently there was, in the opinion of the St. Paul of the Single Tax, Thos. G. Shearman, that cloud-burst of Single Taxism in the Transvaal, carried on the point of the British bayonets. Hand in hand with these signs of physical decline, the signs of moral decline were perceived in the Single Tax Movement. As it happens with all the fallacies, a rebuff demoralized its Single Tax upholders. The one-time bold Single Taxer grew craven: the one-time frank and out-spoken apostle of the gospel of profits became double-faced. "Opportunism" became his device: "Bore from Within" became his slogan. And what that means has been just exemplified in Cleveland, O.

Tom Johnson, the Mary Magdalen of Single Taxism, ran for Mayor on a platform that ignored the Single Tax; he ran in a city which led all others in the heels-over-head fad of so-called "Good-Government," that is to say, the fad that the rottenness of municipal government can be cured by separating its elections from State or National elections; in other words, he sailed on the crest of a wave that repudiated Single Tax thought: The Single Tax theory implies not merely State but National legislation: the "Cleveland theory" excludes both State and National issues. While so running; while supported by Single Tax circulars that had, for their sole Single Taxism, Henry George's bust; while commending himself to and drawing his vote mainly from the capitalist and other Labor fleeing wards of the city, and losing heavily in the Labor wards,—while doing that, Tom Johnson and his agents "let it be known" that he was a Single Taxer. In conduct, everything except what he claimed to be, Tom Johnson was elected, and his election heralded, justly enough, as a triumph of "Opportunism."

He who says "Opportunism" implies the abandonment of principle, and the opportunity of the individual to promote his own private ends together with those of his pursuivants; he who says "Boring from Within" implies the admission that his own ship is wrecked, and that he takes refuge on board the enemy's galleon.

Bona fide Movements know no "opportunism" but that of grabbing the foe by the throat and despatching him.

Josiah Flynt, who has been writing articles on criminals, has a chance to do a little for the good of the public, instead of doing a great deal for the good of himself. He has made certain statements about the dishonesty of New York officials, but, unfortunately, he has neglected to state who those officials were. In this he is like the average reformer and "exposer." Any idiot could string together a lot of charges, but willingness to back those charges is characteristic only of the honest man. The DAILY PEOPLE, in reviewing some of Flynt's work, called attention to its indefinite nature, and opined, from the way that everything was hazed and made up as misleading as possible, that Flynt was an A-1 bluff. When he made his charges relative to New York, and knowing New York officials as we do, we know that even more than is alleged is true, he also neglected to be specific. Unless he now becomes forward and makes good his charges, and accepts the challenge and defiance of the New York police commissioners, the detectives, and officials generally, we shall be justified in asserting that Flynt is one of the grafters, and, moreover, just as corrupt and just as cowardly as any one of the persons whom he presumed to arraign.

THE GLORIOUS "PER CAPITA."

(With Compliments to Per Capita Carroll D. Wright.)

When you walk along the street with nothing in your pocket, you are astonished when some statistically inclined person informed you that you are by no means a pauper, as "your per capita of the money in the country amounts to \$12.10 2-5." The careful and industrious man who wishes his wealth to increase, and who holds all his wealth under the delightful heading of per capita, looks with concern upon the increase of the birth rate, and sighs a profound and just sigh when he finds that the general state of health is good and that people are not dying as they should. Each infant that comes into the world, and each man that tenaciously hangs onto life does other beings a great wrong, because their lack of consideration in these matters has a tendency to decrease the per capita, and render the whole nation just so much poorer.

If there are ten dollars in a community, and there are ten persons, then the per capita is one dollar. Yet were one of the persons, in the course of human events, to give birth to a child, then disaster overtakes the community, because the per capita is only 90.9 cents. On the other hand, were a person to have the necessary spirit of sacrifice and die, then, to the great joy and comfort of all concerned, the per capita would merrily soar to \$1.11, and prosperity would be abroad in the land.

This is not a nation of poor men. Each man, woman, and child owns, in a per capita way, so many bricks, laths, nails, dollars, doughnuts, railway ties, office buildings, rail-fences, acres of land, feather beds, sub-marine boats, Easter eggs, cows, books, undershirts, bonnets, engines, plugs of tobacco, boiled onions, street cars, policemen, fire shovels, news papers, etc.,—not to speak of taxes—and he or she consumes them with the regularity of clock-work. You may object that you have no such things. O, yes, you have, the per capita is very evenly distributed, and it is increasing all the time, so a man who complains is not worthy of the name of American.

The "American Grocer" has just come forward with some figures which prove that drinking is on the increase. An average of four and one half cents a day is spent on drinking. So this proves that there is no man who is a drunkard, and none who does not drink, for surely a decent, honest, law-abiding citizen could not think of slighting his fractional schooner when it came around. One drink a day is very little, and if you take more than one you deprive someone else of his share. A man who sits down to a cold bottle, and rushes the bottle till the night grows old, and pays for the bottle several dollars, has drunk in that time the per capita of many years, and he will have to work assiduously to keep his record. He usually does. The honest, hard-drinking man, who devotes himself in a steady, dogged, systematic way to the disposal of his per capita, always accomplishes more than the mere brilliant drinker who is all shine and glitter, but who lacks the staying equalities necessary to compete in these days of large operations.

Inspiring indeed is the sight of a member of the Epworth League or the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as she rises to take her morning or evening per capita. Her efforts are humble, but without her the balance of special heavy brew "Export" would be on the wrong side of the ledger, and we could not hold our head up among the nations of the earth.

Did you ever think, as you decided that your daily allowance would be four cents and a fraction's worth of imported cognac, what a wise provision the statistician is? Without him we could never know when we could have another, nor would we know when it was proper to leave a little in the cask for form's sake. Without him, who, when he is without a shelter, could draw the per capita coverlets over his head, and thank heaven that the per capita increase of roof was so great that he now had forty-two more square inches than he had five years ago? It is so very consoling when the pavements are cold. Try it once and see how gratifying it is.

Then when you have done that, take the per capita glass from the per capita shelf, and fill yourself a per capita dram. As you sit before the blazing logs in the gas stove, and reflect that during this generation there has been a per capita increase of 72 per cent in the amount of coal mined, you can look back with contempt at your barbaric ancestors who had nothing but an ax and a forest from which to draw their fuel. As the potent elixir of Kentucky plays its merry music on your heart strings, and you reach for the biscuit, does it not exalt you to think that there has been a marvelous increase in the per capita increase of wheat? Have another biscuit on the strength of it, and also indulge in a little glass fruit, the per capita increase of which has been 9 per cent in ten years. Really, you may as well have your share.

You say that if there has been an increase in the amount of clothing, shoes, food, and buildings, your clothes are full of holes, and your coat is easily pierced by the wind? Ah, but there is a large amount of atmosphere that must be distributed, per capita. Perhaps you are taking too much. Some of the things, you know, are statistical and oratorical atmosphere, and you may be in the draught. Be a man. Stand up before the world, and tell all nations that yours is the greatest nation—on the per capita basis—on the face of the globe. Show to them what the per capita increase has been, and do not mind such a little thing as want. You have some part of everything in your humble, per-capita way, and that should satisfy you, unless you are beyond all hope and reason.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I must say the Socialist Labor Party is a very admirable organization.

UNCLE SAM—It does you credit to say so.

B. J.—And that the S. L. P. men are untiring, enthusiastic, self-sacrificing—

U. S.—And sound as a die—

B. J.—Yes, and sound as a die, too, cannot be denied.

U. S.—So much the better for you that you realize that.

B. J.—And that the work of education—

U. S.—And organization—

B. J.—Yes, of organization, too, that they are doing is invaluable; I am ready to admit it entitles them to greatest respect and admiration.

U. S.—Jonathan, you are exceptionally clearedhead, to-day. For once, I incline to the belief that there is "intellect into you."

B. J.—For all these reasons I think it is a pity that they carry their principles to a point that is excessive, so excessive that they make themselves ridiculous, even put themselves in the light of insinuating what is not true,—

U. S.—Make it short! What are you driving at?

B. J.—I'll tell you. The S. L. P. has been making a great noise about the circumstance that a Social Democratic candidate for Justice of the Peace was endorsed, in last week's municipal election in West Hoboken by the old capitalist parties and by the "Citizens' party, which I admit is also capitalist. How can a man help it if others choose to endorse him?

U. S.—Well, Jonathan, I must right here take back all the compliments I have just been bestowing on your intellect. You are the same old stuffed goose.

B. J. (angrily)—Could you prevent being endorsed by other people?

U. S.—The first stuffing you are stuffed with is as to this "endorsing." The S. L. P. has said not a word about "endorsing." What it has branded that Social Democratic candidate and his party for allowing, is the appearance of his name on the official ballots of the Republican, of the Democratic and of the Citizens' party.

B. J.—What is the difference?

U. S.—Is there any law that can compel a man to take a certain public office?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—That being so, no man is compelled to allow his name to appear on an official ballot. Any man whose name does so appears has the right to order it taken off; if he does not so order, it means that he is willing to run on that ticket. One thing is to be "endorsed." That no one can prevent; a simple repudiation is all that one can do in such a case. Another thing, however, is to allow your name to appear on an official ballot. He who does that allows a thing to be done that he can prevent. If he don't prevent it, he endorses the platform of that party. And that's what that Social Democrat did—and his party allowed him to do in West Hoboken. He pretended to represent the working class, and yet stood upon the platform of the blood-stained platforms of the three capitalist parties!

B. J.—But—

U. S.—No "buts," keep your "buts" for when you are among the Kangaroo noodles. No "buts" until you answer "yes" or "no" to the question: "Is endorsement the same as standing on the official ballot of a party?"

B. J.—No; it is not the same. But—

U. S.—Now, you may go ahead with your "but."

B. J.—Don't you know that that candidate of the Social Democracy issued a handbill saying he was the candidate of the Social Democracy only?

U. S.—I know that. And that makes his case all the more rotten. Such conduct fits in exactly with the S. L. P. theory that the capitalists use such people and parties for decoy ducks. If the man said he was the candidate of parties—that are publicly known to be capitalist, then he or his decoy could not do that dirty work of decoy. By claiming that he was the candidate of the Social Democracy, which he represented as a workman's party, and yet being in full sympathy with the capitalist Labor-decoys by allowing his name to stand on their official ballots,—by doing that he can serve as the decoy that he is and that this whole affair brands both him and his Kangaroo set with being.

B. J.—Well, you men are right.

U. S.—The S. L. P. is right every time. And you should not need my help to escape being galled. The West Hoboken episode is not the only one. It is but a link in the corrupt Kangaroo chain of which armory-building, voting franchises for capitalists, and taking political jobs and moneys from capitalists and their political henchmen, are so many other links.

B. J. scratches his head.

U. S.—Kangaroism is an outpost of Capitalism. Crack its skull wide open.

B. J.—It should be cracked. I'll help!

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting of April 12th, was held at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. John J. Keverney in the chair. Recording secretary Julius Hammer absent and excused. R. Katz elected secretary pro tem.

Receipts for week ending April 6, \$38.10. Expenditures, \$30.54. Connecticut State Committee reports matter relative to circuit agitation. Pennsylvania State Committee reports organization of new Section in Easton.

Sections Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., report results of local election. Section San Francisco reports the expulsion of four members.

RESOLVED, That the N. E. C. take no action at present and that the Secretary be instructed to demand a copy of the Section's by-laws.

Section Chicago reports the expulsion of Fred. Severa for misappropriation of party funds.

Communication received from Herbert Shaw, Honolulu, Hawaii, sending a list of names and requesting that the WEEKLY PEOPLE be sent to them. Charter granted to Section Easton, Pa.

RUDOLPH KATZ,

Sec. pro tem.

Massachusetts Call to Arms.

EVERETT, Mass., April 7, 1901. TO THE SECTIONS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Comrades:—The time is here when the militants of the Socialist Labor Party in New England should push the propaganda work in the fertile fields which dying capitalism is opening up for Socialist cultivation. One of the most important as well as effective methods of stirring up the interest of the working class in the revolutionary working class movement, is the immediate placing on the road of a Circuit Organizer.

In order to do this, every section in the State and all sympathizers of the S. L. P. MUST COME TO THE ASSISTANCE of the State Executive Committee and supply the necessary funds for the Massachusetts share of the Organizer's expenses.

Up to date only the below named sections have reported to the State Executive Committee the approximate sum of money each one will raise per month:

Boston	\$15.00
Cambridge	2.00
Everett	4.00
Lawrence	2.00
Lowell	1.00
Lynn	3.00
Malden	.50
Medford	1.00
Salem	1.00
Somerville	2.00

Total.....\$31.50

This list shows that half of the money comes from Section Boston, the other half from sections in the northern part of Massachusetts. The rest of the State makes absolutely no contribution toward carrying on this necessary work. There are many sections all over the State that can surely raise at least a small sum each month. Every section should contribute something to it every so small.

The State Executive Committee issues "Auxiliary stamps" and the money derived from their sale goes to the support of the work of the Circuit Organizer.

Each section should elect a collector whose duty it should be to push the sale of these stamps among sympathizers as well as party members. The collector can obtain the stamps from the Financial Secretary-Treasurer, H. W. A. Raasch, 92 Chandler street, Boston, Mass., at a cost of ten cents each. Each section should canvass its membership and ascertain how many stamps a month each member can buy and thus will it become possible for the State Executive Committee to know what it has to depend upon for the Circuit Organizer. It is absolutely necessary that there should be a known permanent income for this work.

While the above method—the sale of auxiliary stamps—insures a steady income, it does not deprive any section from raising funds for the object in view, in other ways.

Above all else, it is important that the sections ACT QUICKLY. Agitation must be begun and the time of the S. E. C. ought not to be taken up with further drumming on this matter: there is plenty of business to be attended to very soon, such as preparing for the conference of section delegates and the sending out of a referendum vote on nominations for candidates for next fall's election.

The S. E. C. of Rhode Island has been selected as the S. E. C. to take charge of the Organizer work for the first six months. We of Massachusetts should buckle on the armor of the Fighting S. L. P. and strengthen the fighting arm of that doughty little State. Now is the time to put into action and to practice what we like to see in print: "Swing the Hammer," "Let the Buzz-Saw Whizz," "Down with Capitalism," "On to the Socialist Republic," etc., etc.

EDWIN S. MAYO, Secretary State Executive Committee of Massachusetts, 22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

General Committee Section New York, S. L. P.

Regular meeting of General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, held Saturday, April 13, 1901, 8:30 p. m. Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, Adam Moser. Vice-chairman, Joseph Schaefer.

Four new delegates were seated. Twenty new members were admitted. One application was referred back to the Fourteenth A. D. Manhattan, pending inquiry as to whether the applicant was willing to resign a trusteeship he held in a pure and simple organization. A communication and 500 tickets were accepted from D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

Louis Wise appealed to the General Vote of Section New York, from the decision of the General Committee suspending him for six months on a charge of withholding party funds. It was decided that all party members nominated for office or as committeemen or delegates in Section New York must be in good standing before they can be elected.

In the case of Julian Pierce against Thomas A. Hickey, the Grievance Committee reported that it had found Hickey guilty of the charge of defrauding the Party, inasmuch as he withheld monies due the New York Labor News Co. from the sale of literature while acting in the capacity of Organizer for the Pennsylvania State Committee. The Grievance Committee also reported on this case that, altho' twice summoned to appear before it, Hickey had ignored their summonses. The Committee recommended his expulsion from the party. The recommendation was concurred in by a vote of 33 against 3. It was further decided to request the National Executive Committee to instruct all State Committees and Party organizations owing Hickey money, to assign the same to the Labor News Co. in order to reimburse it for the loss it had sustained.

It was also decided to request all party members to assign all personal claims against Hickey to the DAILY PEOPLE.

H. Mittelberg withdrew from the Grievance Committee. Justus Ebert, E. C. Schmidt, and Otto Thiele were nominated to fill the vacancy in the State Committee caused by Hickey's expulsion. A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, up to March 31, 1901.

(These announcements will be published monthly.)

Section.	Amount.
Phoenix, Ariz.	\$11.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	4.00
San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
San Pedro, Cal.	5.00
Bridgeport, Conn.	3.00
Hartford, Conn.	9.25
South Norwalk, Conn.	2.00
Collinsville, Ill.	4.00
Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Jacksonville, Ill.	4.50
East St. Louis, Ill.	2.00
Clinton, Iowa	4.60
Louisville, Ky.	3.00
Haverhill, Mass.	.50
Lawrence, Mass.	4.00
Medford, Mass.	6.25
Somerville, Mass.	6.25
Lake City, Minn.	1.50
St. Paul, Minn.	8.00
Winona, Minn.	1.50
Hudson County, N. J.	
Seventh Ward	2.00
Union Hill, N. J.	1.25
Essex County, N. J.	
Scandinavian Branch 7	5.00
Branch Bloomfield	1.60
Newburgh, N. Y.	1.50
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	.50
Richmond County, N. Y.	4.00
Rochester, N. Y.	4.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	1.65
Troy, N. Y.	12.00
Woodhaven, N. Y.	5.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	5.75
Sea Island Section, New York, N. Y., Branch 1	3.00
Section New York:	
Italian Branch 2	.80
Bohemian Branch	5.20
Assembly Districts in Manhattan:	
Second	2.50
Fourth	2.00
Sixth & Tenth	2.00
Seventh & Ninth	4.00
Eighth	2.00
Fourteenth	4.00
Fifteenth & Seventeenth	4.75
Sixteenth	17.10
Nineteenth & Twenty-first	10.25
Twenty-third	6.25
Twenty-fifth	2.00
Twenty-sixth	8.25
Twenty-eighth	8.00
Thirtieth	4.50
Thirty-second & Thirty-third	15.00
Thirty-fourth & Thirty-fifth	20.24
Assembly Districts in Brooklyn:	
Pirih	1.25
Sixth	2.00
Seventh	15.00
Tenth	2.25
Twelfth	3.45
Sixteenth, Seventeenth & Eighteenth	2.00
Nineteenth	2.00
Twentieth	6.00
Twenty-first, Branch 1	3.10
Executive Literary Society	10.00
Akron, Ohio	5.70
Butler, Ohio	1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio	2.50
Hamilton, Ohio	5.00
Homestead, Pa.	3.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.50
Reading, Pa.	1.50
Wickhaven, Pa.	2.60
San Antonio, Tex.	1.00
Salt Lake City, Wash.	2.00
Newport News, Va.	2.00
Roanoke, Va.	24.00
Pasco, Wash.	2.00
Seattle, Wash.	11.15
Milwaukee, Wis.	3.50

May Conference.

Another very well attended meeting of the above conference was held at the Daily People Building on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements for the Cooper Union Mass Meeting on Wednesday evening, May 1, to celebrate International Labor Day.

Harry E. Berger was elected financial secretary. The following are the recommendations of the arrangement committee: That we invite as speakers, De Leon, Sanial, Dalton, Kroll, of Providence; R. L. Keep and Keldard. That 10,000 handbills be printed.

That each subdivision furnish two members to act on the various committees.

That a sum of money be expended for the decoration of the platform.

That a request be made of L. A. 1028, S. T. & L. A. to volunteer music for the occasion.

That cards be placed on the seats announcing the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.

That arrangements be made for the selling of Socialist literature, the proceeds to go to the conference.

All of the above recommendations were concurred in.

It was decided to instruct the organizer to request the different Local Alliances connected with D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. to send delegates to the next meeting of the conference.

Decided to hold the next meeting Saturday evening, April 20, 8 p. m. at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

HARRY BERGER,

Rec and Fin. Sec'y.

Daily People General Fund.

18th Assembly District, N. Y.	\$4.25
Frank Kochendorfer, Albany, N. Y.	.50
F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa.	.75
E. E. Mitchell, Manchester, England.	10.00
Olaf Lazersdorff, St. Paul, Minn.	.50
Frank B. Wood, Braddock, Pa.	.50
John F. Taylor, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.50
W. J. Forster, No. Adams, Mass.	1.00
John Kaufman, 234 A. D., New York	1.00
Mrs. Katzman, 30th A. D., New York	1.00
L. A. 170 (Machinists), Wilkesburg, Pa.	1.00
W. S., Boston, Mass.	1.00
John Kahr, Easton, Pa.	1.00
Henry Piper, Geneva, Ohio.	.50
Jacob Schwenk, Jersey City, N. J.	.50
Total	\$25.00
Previously acknowledged	\$15,723.63
Grand total	\$15,748.63

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y-Treas., Daily People Committee.

Daily People General Fund.

Varnishers' Educational Club, N. Y., per E. C. Hoecker	\$10.00
A. Mullen, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.75
Theo. Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa.	.25
Otto Ruckser, Meriden, Conn.	.25
donation, \$1.50; belated X-mas gift, \$1.	2.50
P. S., New Haven, Conn.	.25
P. Serrin, New Haven, Conn.	1.75
M. Feldman, New Haven, Conn.	.25
John Larson, New Haven, Conn.	.50
Perry Borton, Salem, O.	.25
Ethe Borton, Salem, O.	.25
13th and 14th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. Christiansen, 25c; C. Anderson, 25c; F. Loehr, 10c; I. Bookman, 50c.	1.10
Miss Minnie Meyer, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
Mrs. P. Friesema, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
F. Kochendorfer, Albany, N. Y.	.50
W. McCormack, New Whatcom, Wash.	1.00
Thos. Curran, Providence, R. I.	.50
F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa.	.75
L. A. 282 (Machinists), Newark, N. J.	10.00
Total	\$30.60
Previously acknowledged	\$15,748.63
Grand total	\$15,783.23

HENRY KUHN, Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Daily People Committee.

To the Socialist Labor Party Members of the States Composing the "Middle West" Circuit.

Chicago, April 7, 1901. To the Socialist Labor Party members of the States comprising the "Middle West" Circuit:

Comrades—I beg leave to submit the financial report for the "Middle West" Circuit for the first quarter, including January, February and March.

By Illinois State Committee	\$67.90
" Ohio State Committee	65.00
" Nat'l Ex. Committee, S. L. P.	64.69
" Minn. State Committee	59.00
" Wis. State Committee	38.00
" Ind. State Committee	37.25
" Mich. State Committee	30.00
" Ky State Committee	10.00
" Commission on "subs"	5.10
Total income	\$376.94

EXPENDITURES:	
To bills of org. J. R. Pepin (14 weeks)	\$396.80
By discount on check	25
" Purchase of P. O. money-orders	1.38
By stationary (maps and books)	1.78
" Secretary's postage	2.35
Total expenditures	\$402.15
RECAPITULATION:	
Total income	\$376.94
Total expenditures	\$402.15
Deficit	\$25.21

PETER DAMM, Sec'y-Treas. Daily audited and found correct. JOHN HELLGREN, GEO. HENRY, Auditors.

Pepin's Wisconsin Dates.

Fond du Lac	18-19
Oakdale	20-21
Koukoura	22-23
De Pere	24-25
Green Bay	26-27
Stevens Point	28-29
Centralia	30
Wausau	23-4
Merrill	5
Ashland	6-7
West Superior	8-9-10

TIRELESS ENERGY

Of Allegheny County (Pa.) Section, Socialist Labor Party.

At the second general meeting held by Section Allegheny County and D. A. 15, March 31, John F. Taylor was elected chairman and James Lawry vice-chairman. D. M. Sachter, Librarian, reported that he had sent in 36 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE since February 1. Wm. Adams of Wilmerding reported that since Daniel De Leon was here he (Adams) had sent in 29 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Comrade Sambuco of Blythesdale reported that they now had 40 readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE and 10 for the DAILY in their small mining village. Homestead reported that they had sent in 8 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE since the end of February. Comrade Taylor reported that he had sent in 5 subscribers for the DAILY and 7 for the WEEKLY PEOPLE since the De Leon meetings. H. Jackson of East Pittsburg sent in 37 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE in the last two months.

Besides these good reports quite a number of comrades reported that they had sent in 3 or 4 since we determined to push the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE in this county.

As near as we can ascertain there have been about 175 new subscribers to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE sent in the last two months. As time rolls on and we get more practice, we can certainly improve upon that record. There is no reason why there should not be at least 3,000 readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE in Allegheny County between now and the fall election.

Besides hustling for the WEEKLY PEOPLE other agitation goes merrily on. The special election in the 43d Senatorial District has given us a chance to get in some good open air meetings. These open air meetings will continue until the fall election. Our Sunday lectures are also being held at our new headquarters, 15 Arlington avenue, Hill Top S. S.

The branches at Homestead, Braddock, Wilmerding and East Pittsburg are going to hold a grand May-day demonstration at Braddock.

The branches at Buena Vista, Greentock, Blythesdale and other mining towns in that valley are also arranging a grand May-day demonstration. Pittsburg and Allegheny will also celebrate on the first of May, Labor's international holiday.

The German comrades are now making arrangements to have comrade Max Forker deliver a series of lectures in German in this county.

The teeth of the "Buzz-Saw" are cutting big gashes into the capitalist system in these diggings.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

The rule of stupid despotism, that has of late years prevailed in the conduct of the affairs of the above society, has prompted a number of its members to come together and place in the field a ticket for the election of National Officers that is to come off in the April meetings of the various branches of the organization.

The conduct of the administration can best be designated by saying that it has been Kangarooism gone stark mad. The utter disregard on the part of the Stahl ring that controls the organization at present for even the most fundamental principles of organization at present for even the most fundamental principles of organization and of common decency, their relentless persecution of all members and branches that dared to maintain an attitude in keeping with the very lines upon which that organization was originally founded, has made it imperative that an effort be made to oust the brazen usurpers. For this purpose, we have this ticket in the field and urge that an energetic campaign be inaugurated to rid the society of the autocratic clique that now runs it and will eventually run it into the ground if not checked in time.

Every step that has been taken, every amendment to the constitution, the jugglery that has been carried on with the incorporation of the society, the expulsion of members and of branches because they were members of and sympathized with the Socialist Labor Party, thereby entangling the society in a veritable net of lawsuits out of which it can be extricated only at tremendous cost, all this mad heading of the administration had but one purpose—to fasten its rule upon the society forever.

An end must be made of this. If the organization is to be preserved and the only way to do it is to overthrow the perpetrators of all these misdeeds and elect in their places men who will administer the affairs of the society in accord with its declared principles.

THE TICKET: NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

For Chairman—Henry Schmidt, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.
For Financial Secretary—Joseph H. Sauter of Branch 152 (Tompkins Square) New York City.

For Treasurer—Karl Zimmerman, of Branch 9 of Hoboken, N. J.
For Recording Secretary—Henry F. Schreck of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.

For TRUSTEES—Andrew Rahmsen of Branch 91 (Manhattan), New York City; John B. Gross, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.; Ernst Leske of Branch 92, South Newark, N. J.; Fred A. Lohr of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis P. Weber of Branch 75 (Bushwick), Brooklyn, N. Y.

For CONTROL COMMITTEE—Christian Rahmsen of Branch 91 (Manhattan), New York City; Fritz Brackmann of Branch 157 (East River), New York City; John A. Morhart of Branch 105 (Greenville), Jersey City, N. J.; Charles Schrafft of Branch 105 (Greenville), Jersey City, N. J.; Albert Ulrich, Jr., of Branch 24 (Harlem), New York City; Harry H. Weiss of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hugo Wuesthoff of Branch 2, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

THE COMMITTEE.

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, April 14, discloses the fact that despite the shouts of prosperity on all sides, the class struggle still rages throughout the land.

This is shown in the series of strikes, lockouts and disaffections or, proposed strikes, that were recorded during the week. Together with these, there were also a number of shut-downs, curtailments of production, etc., which intensified the miserable economic condition of the workers.

In the matter of strikes the largest occurred in the black coal fields of Indiana, where all the mines virtually shut down. This action is due to the miners' demand for last years' scale as provided by the Columbus agreement; a demand to which the operators refused to concede. A strike of 800 miners also occurred in the anthracite regions at the Henry S. colliery, Wilkesbarre, Pa., because of the employment of non-union men. The knife-grinders employed by the American Shear Co., Woodbury, Conn., struck to the number of 100, for a ten per cent advance in wages. So also did the New York Central Car Repairers at Rochester, N. Y. They demand an advance of two cents an hour, and threaten to extend the strike if the demand is not granted.

Forty boilermakers employed in the Babcock and Wilcox shops at Bayonne, N. J., struck against the discharge of a boilermaker by an obnoxious foreman. The moulder in the employ of the Ramapo Foundry Co., at Suffern, N. J., struck against a reduction in piece work prices.

The heel makers employed at W. L. O'Brien's factory in Abington, Mass., struck against a ten per cent reduction in piece work price of "Haverhill heels."

Four hundred building trades mechanics struck against the employment of non-union electricians on the Exchange Building, Broad street, New York City. At New London, the woodworkers in the employ of the Bishop Lumber Co., struck for a nine hour day with ten hours' pay. In Brooklyn 150 carpenters, painters, plumbers, etc., went out in sympathy with the painters who struck against the employment of non-union men by a contractor, on the public school at the corner of Harrison and Hayward streets. A sympathetic strike was also called by the House and Bridgesmiths' Union on the New East River Bridge, to aid the Metal Lathers' Union adjust a grievance with the Roebeling Construction Co., which was supposed to be composed of the same interests as Roebeling Sons and Co., cable contractors for the bridge. This was afterwards found to be a mistake. The men then returned to work.

The carpenters and joiners employed on building operations in Perth Amboy, N. J., were told to join the striking painters by the bosses, in other words, they were locked out. They had been showing sympathy for the painters for several days before this action was taken. The days before this action was taken, the painters want an increase of wages and a decrease of hours. Another lockout occurred in the Pecanum Mfg Co., Kingston, N. Y. This was caused by a refusal of the machine hands and blacksmiths to sign an application for employment binding them to accept a decrease in wages and to work overtime for single time, when they were previously paid time and a half. The locked out men request members of their trades to stay away from Kingston.

That wide-spread dissatisfaction exists was shown in the threatened strikes of the freight handlers and baggage men employed by the Wells Fargo Express Co., in Jersey City. They want twenty-five cents an hour for overtime. Wholesale discharges were made; and it is likely that the trouble is thus summarily ended.

The Jersey Central Railroad strike, which appeared so ominous in the beginning of the week ended in a fizzle in which some of the organizations interested, notably the conductors, firemen and engineers, were granted unimportant concessions; while the trainmen and telegraphers were sacrificed in the attainment of this great victory!

The engineers, firemen and water tenders employed by the Republic Steel Co., at Youngstown, O., want increases amounting to from twenty to thirty-five cents a day. They threaten to strike Monday unless their demands are granted. 3,000 men are affected. A strike was threatened in the American Sheet Steel Co. mills, at McKeesport, Pa., owned by the Steel Trust. The reinstatement of discharged Amalgamated Association members is demanded. This association has waged two other strikes in the same mills without success. The action of the Steel Trust in this threatened strike is quite in keeping with its determination not to recognize the Marine Engineers' Association, thus making lake-shipping non-union. Yet there are men who will say that the pure and simple union can combat the trust successfully!

170,000 potters, with headquarters at Liverpool, O., are likely to inaugurate the biggest strike in the history of American pottery to-day Monday. The kiln men want an increase of \$1.50 per kiln. Two thousand miners in the Lily and Ben Coal fields, Altoona, Pa., will strike on April 16, if their full scale is not adopted. The miners in the South Fork field will support them. Those in the Barnesboro field will strike on the same date against non-union men.

Shut-downs continue in the Anthracite coal fields. 4,000 men were thrown out of work indefinitely by the closing down of the two Delaware and Hudson Coal Company collieries at Wilkesbarre, The Aronout and Suffolk mills at Lowell, Mass., shut down three-fourths time to curtail production. The Hammond Packing Co., shut down its South Omaha plant, in order to centralize business at Hammond and St. Joseph. Four hundred hands were affected.

Finally twenty-three corporations at Fall River, Mass., closed down their plants, while six others will partly shut down. This is done to curtail production. Thus it will be seen that the much vaunted prosperity is the prosperity of the capitalist and not of the working class.

SPECIAL ISSUE.

With the Sunday, June 30, issue, the DAILY PEOPLE will have completed its first year of life. During that time it has recorded a mass of crime committed in the name of "Unionism" against the working class. In order to preserve the record and make it accessible to all, it has been decided to issue an

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